The Centre Reporter.

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SUDDEN DEATHS

REMARKABLE FATALITY IN THE VALLEY.

Mrs. Julian Fleming, of Centre Hall; Miss Lillie Fisher, of Boalsburg; Wm. Ishler, of Tusseyville, All Taken Off Suddenly.

During the past week or ten days a remarkable fatality has been pursuing the residents of this valley, and no less than five sudden deaths have taken place in that period.

On Saturday morning the citizens of Centre Hall were astounded at the information of the death of Mrs. Julian Fleming, which occurred very suddenly on that morning. Previous to her demise she seemed in excellent health, and on the evening before had made several calls upon families in town. When she retired in the evening with her husband she was in good spirits, and did not complain of feeling unwell.

About four o'clock in the morning, her husband was awakened by the difficult and labored breathing of his wife by his side, and he hastened to light a lamp to see what was the matter. By the time he had struck a light his wife was a corpse, and had quietly passed away. A physician was hurriedly summoned, but medical skill availed nothing. The cause of her death was apoplexy of the brain.

Mrs. Fleming was the youngest daughter of Daniel Fleisher, of this place, and was the mother of two sons, Malcolm and Earl, who with her husband survive her. Her age was about 42 years.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, from her late residence, Rev. Eisenberg officiating. Interment being made in the family plot at Tusseyville.

Death of Miss Lillie Fisher.

The sad and unexpected death of Miss Lillie Fisher occurred at the home of her mother, at Boalsburg, on Sunday morning, after a short illness, of only about two days.

The illness of Miss Fisher dated only from last Thursday, when she was taken sick. Instead of a slight indisposition, which was hoped would pass away in a few hours, her sickness hourly became of a more serious nature, peritonitis finally setting in, and death followed.

She suffered greatly, but retained consciousness until her death, and was able to converse with those about her until about two hours before she breathed her last.

Miss Fisher was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Boalsburg. Her father died several years ago, and was a practicing physician in that town. She was an accomplished and bright young lady and a favorite in her town, and her death has cast a gloom over its residents. Her age was only about twenty-six years.

The funeral took place yesterday morning at ten o'clock from the residence of her mother. Interment was made in the cemetery at Boalsburg. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends.

Died at the Supper Table.

William A. Ishler died very suddenly at his home at Tusseyville, in his chair, while eating supper with his children, of heart failure.

Mr. Ishler had not complained of feeling ill, and his death was unexpected and a great shock to the community. Mrs. Ishler was absent from home at the time. Her mother was dangerously ill, and she had gone to the home of her mother, leaving Mr. Ishler at home with the children. The family sat down to supper and a few moments later Mr. Ishler's head dropped forward on his breast, and he had breathed his last.

Deceased's age was 48 years; 5 months and 1 day. He leaves a widow and two children. Mr. Ishler was a member of the Tusseyville Lutheran church, and the congregation has lost one of its pillars, and a most devoted worker.

The remains were laid to rest on Monday last, at ten o'clock in the morning. The services were conducted by his pastor Rev. Rearick, assisted by his former pastor Rev. W. E. Fischer, of Shamokin. The funeral was largely attended.

DIED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Mrs. William Lohr Was a Sufferer for Fourteen Years.

Yesterday morning, Wednesday, about three o'clock, Mrs. William Lohr died at her home on Church street, after a long and lingering illness.

Mrs. Lohr was a patient sufferer and has been in ill health for about fourteen years. She was afflicted with stomach trouble, and during all those long years bore up under the strain with a true Christian spirit.

For several years past she has been unable to leave the house, and was seen only occasionally when taken out for a drive. She was at the point of death several times, but always recovered to such an extent that she would be able to leave her bed. For over three weeks or more she was confined to her bed, and lately it was seen that she could scarcely survive. Her death was calm and peaceful.

She leaves a husband and five children. The children are, Mrs. Lloyd Pringle, at Mahaffey, Pa.; Mrs. Jos. Lutz, at Lewisburg, Pa.; Mrs. P. M. Smith, at Bellefonte, and Miss Annie, at home. The only son, James H., is employed in the P. R. R. offices at Philadelphia. She was aged about 68 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning. Interment will be made in the cemetery at this place.

Died at Roland.

Mrs. Philip W. Barnhart, aged 74 years, died at her home at Roland at 11.30 o'clock Friday night. Her death was due to several paralytic strokes, one of which she sustained about two years ago and another last summer.

The deceased's maiden name was Miss Rebecca Leathers. She was a daughter of Joseph Leathers, now deceased.

A husband and eight children are left to mourn the death of a devoted wife and a loving mother. One daughter is dead. She was the wife of Samuel Orris, of Milesburg, and died a few years ago.

The living are Joseph L., of Renova, a baggage master on the P. & E. R. R.; Harry O., of Punxsutawney, a baggage master on the Bell's Gap R. R.; James K., clerk in the First National Bank of Bellefonte; Lucy and Amanda, both single and living at home; Julia C., wife of H. H. Harshberger, of Bellefonte; Alice, wife of Howard Hurd, of Farrandsville, and Laura, wife of J. C. Weaver, of Bellefonte.

The funeral took place Monday morning, at 10.30 o'clock, from her late residence at Roland, interment being made at Curtins' Works.

Death of Mrs. Daniel Stover.

The widow of Daniel Stover, formerly of near Centre Hall, died on last Sabbath, at noon, soon after leaving the dinner table, at her home with her step son, Oscar Stover, at Boalsburg. She complained of being ill, on Thursday previous, but nothing serious was apprehended. Paralysis of the brain is given as the cause of the lady's unexpected death. Her age was 76 years. Mrs. Stover was greatly respected within the circle of her acquaintance. Her husband died some 15 years ago near this place.

He Knew Sarah.

An old man would not believe he could hear his wife talk a distance of five miles by telephone. His better half was in a country shop several miles away, where there was a telephone, and the skeptic was also in a pleace where there was a similar instrument and on being told how to operate it he walked boldly up and shouted, "Hello Sarah!" At that instant lighting struck the telephone wire and knocked the man down, and as he scrambled to his feet he excitedly cried, "That's Sarah, every inch.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Had His Leg Broken.

William Ritter, of Milroy, Mifflin county, an employe in a planing mill there, had his right leg broken close to the ankle a few days ago while at work.

Both Bones Broken.

While turning somersaults recently, Harvey, son of George Weaver, of Romola, this county, was so unfortunate as to break both bones of one of his legs.

Meets at Bellefonte.

The annual meeting of the State Dental Society will be held at Bellefonte this year July 9th to 12th.

The sooner you begin to fight the fire, the more easily it may be extinguished. The sooner you begin taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for your blood-disease, the easier will be the cure. In both cases, delay is dangerous, if not fatal. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

QUAY-MAGEE WAR

HOW POLITICAL BOSSES PLOTTED IN PITTSBURG.

A Startling Exposition of Methods of the Republican Leaders—Legislation to be Given for Personal Benefits.

In the history of boss politics in this state probably nothing so utterly insolent and so wholly regardless of public interests has appeared as the peace agreement Senator Flinn and Chris Magee proposed to Senator Quay and the counter-proposition of Quay.

In the quarrel that has sprung up in Pittsburg both sides have become "leaky" and had been making all sorts of threats and to set right all mistakes Senator Quay on Monday morning coolly made public the propositions which follow. The Flinn proposition was returned by Quay and the Quay substitute offered. Senator Flinn sent the following to Quay, in his own handwriting for the Senator's approval:

"Memorandum and agreement between M. S. Quay of the first part and J. O. Brown and William Flinn of the second part. The consideration of this agreement being the mutual political and business advantage which may result therefrom.

"First—The said M. S. Quay is to have the benefit of the influence in all matters in state and national politics of the said parties of the second part, the said parties agreeing that they will secure the election of delegates to the state and national convention, who will be guided in all matters by the wishes of the said party of the first part, and who will also secure the election of members of the state Senate from the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth senatorial districts, and also secure the election of members of the house of representatives south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers in the county of Allegheny, who will be guided by the wishes and request of the said party of the first part during the continuance of this agreement upon all political matters. The different candidates for the different positions mentioned shall be selected by the parties of the second part, and all the positions of state and national appointments made in this territory mentioned shall be satisfactory to and secure the indorsement of the party of the second part, when the appointment is made either by or through the party of the first part, or his friends or political associates. All legislation affecting the parties of the second part, affecting cities of the second class, shall receive the hearty co-operation and assistance of the party of the second part, and legislation which may affect their business shall likewise receive the hearty co-operation and help of the party of the first part.

"It being distinctly understood that at the approaching national convention, to be held at St Louis, the delegates from the Twenty-second congressional district shall neither by voice nor vote do other than what is satisfactory to the party of the first part.

"The party of the first part agrees to use his influence and secure the support of his friends and political associates to support the Republican county and city ticket, when nominated, both in the city of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and the county of Allegheny and that he will discountenance the factional fighting by his friends and associates for county offices during the continuation of this agreement.

"This agreement is not to be binding upon the parties of the second part when a candidate for any office shall reside in Allegheny county, and shall only be binding if the party of the first part is a candidate for United States senator, to succeed himself so far as this office is concerned.

"In the Forty-third senatorial district a new senator shall be elected to succeed Senator Upperman. In the Forty-fifth senatorial district the party of the first part shall secure the withdrawal of Dr. A. J. Barchfield and the parties of the second part shall withdraw as a candidate Senator Steel, and the parties of the second part shall secure the election of some party satisfactory to themselves.

"In the Twenty-second congressional district the candidates for congress shall be selected by the party of the second part. The term of this agreement to be for —— years from the signing thereof, and shall be binding upon all parties when signed by C. L. Magee."

Upon receipt of this Senator Quay sent back the following as the basis upon which he would make peace. It will be observed that there were to be practically but three persons considered in the compact. The "mutual business and political advantage" of Quay, Flinn and Brown were alone thought of although matters of vital concern to the people of the whole commonwealth were involved. Public offices were to be given away, legislation was to be bartered, the making and unmaking of men was to be conducted like the potter would make a crock, the very soul of decency was on the auction block.

The counter-proposition of Quay follows:

"Until January 1, 1900, the following shall be the political conditions in Allegheny county: Mr. Quay is to have the absolute support of the signers hereof in state and national politics, and is to sustain through his friends, all regular Republican nominees and the straight Republican organization.

"If Mr. Quay is a candidate for the United States senate in 1899, he is to have the united support of the senators and members of the legislature from Allegheny county. In every other case his leadership is to be followed by a united support in the legislature and in national and state convention, except where a bona fide candidate appears in Allegheny county.

"In the national convention of 1896 the delegates from the 22nd congressional district shall sustain Senator Quay. Unless otherwise agreed hereafter. Mr. Magee shall not be a delegate to either the national or state conventions of 1896.

"In the senatorial districts now represented by Steel and Upperman, the sitting senators shall retire and Senator Quay and his friends shall name the successor to Senator Steel. The other parties hereto shall name the successor to Senator Upperman.

"For legislature and state convention for the year 1896, Senator Quay and his friends shall name the members and delegates from the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth legislative districts. After 1896 the personnel of the delegates in the Sixth and Eighth districts shall be a matter of conference between the parties hereto, and if no agreement be arrived at, shall be settled by arbitration. Senatorial appointments in the city of Pittsburg shall be first indorsed by the parties hereto residing there.

"No legislation is to be had at Harrisburg or desired, the effect of which will be to injure the character or business interests of the Pittsburg parties hereto. This, however, not to interfere with the general reform legislation outlined in the platform of the Republican state convention of 1895.

"In the 22nd congressional district the candidate for congress shall be named by the Pittsburg parties, and shall be, so far as the affair can be controlled, without opposition for nomination or election.

"All senators and members shall sustain Senator Quay in the organization of the legislature and in the election of a United States senator during the term of this agreement, except as hereinbefore provided.

The Quay proposition was being considered by Flinn when the quarrel broke out anew and the galling chain the three bosses were preparing to forge around the people of Pennsylvania was never finished.

A Bad Blunder.

It wasn't a Missouri editor but a Missouri printer's devil, who was going through his first experience in "making up forms." The paper was late and the boy got his galleys mixed. The first part of an obituary notice of an impecunious citizen had been dumped in the forms and the next one came from a recent fire. It read like this: "The pall bearers lowered the body into the grave, and as it was consigned to the flames there were few regrets, for the old wreck had been an eye sore to the community for years. Of course there was individual loss, but that was fully covered by insurance." The widow thinks the editor wrote the obituary that way because the lamented partner of her joys and sorrows owed him five years subscription.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. C. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La grippe and tried all the physicians for miles around, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Truly Astonishing.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

CUBA'S CAUSE

THE SITUATION PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

The President Has Indicated no Course.—McKinley's Boom Strong and Healthy.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Another week of Cuban speech making in the Senate has brought out nothing new and has not practically changed the situation. Whether the Senate votes again today, tomorrow, or continues the speech making another week the result will be the same. The Senate will accept the House resolution. President Cleveland has not indicated what he will do, but those who are familiar with his opinions will not be surprised if he takes advantage of the opportunity offered bp the Senate resolution asking for any Cuban information in possession of the administration, to accompany that information with a message defining his position on the question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans.

Naval officials do not regard the proposal to establish a government plant at Washington for the manufacture of armor plates for war ships with favor. Commodore Hichborn, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, told the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs why he opposed the idea. He said that it would cost $2,000,000, exclusive of the site, to establish a suitable plant, and that there would not be enough work to keep the plant at work all the time, while it would be impossible to secure the necessary skilled labor unless the men were given permanent places and paid whether they worked or not.

Those who are fond of legislative problems have been trying to figure out, taking the vote of the committee on Privileges and Elections as a basis, what the Senate will do with the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the people, which the Committee by a vote of five to four ordered favorably reported to the Senate. The committee has nine members, five Republicans and four Democrats. Three of the Republicans voted for the resolution and two against it, while the Democrats divided equally, two for and two against. If the division of Democrats and Republicans in the Senate be in the same proportion, the resolution will be adopted, as it will be supported by all the Populists.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, who is regarded as in line with the Democratic Presidential lightning, if he doesn't get struck, is in Washington on business. He has been observing the McKinley boom and thus sizes it up: It's a pretty strong boom, very healthy and vigorous right now, but whether it will pan out next June is another question. I hardly think it will. If the convention were held tomorrow or next week, doubtless Gov. McKinley would be the nominee, but there is a lot of time for the other people to develop counteracting booms. Then there are the southern delegates that some people think will bear watching—they are a factor in the St. Louis convention."

Secretary Morton has been doing some figuring in connection with the items which have been placed in the agricultural bill against his will—in fact, in spite of his vigorous protest. He finds that in addition to the $163,000 appropriated to buy seeds for free distribution, it will cost the Postoffice department, $172,000 for carrying the seed through the mail. That three books for exclusive Congressional distribution—"The report on the diseases of the horse," "The report on the diseases of cattle," and "Consular reports on cattle and dairy farming"—will cost $147,500, and will cost the Postoffice department $41,000 more to carry them, making a total of $188,500. At the conclusion of his figuring on what he regards as extravagances, because there are no adequate returns for the money spent, Secretary Morton pertinently asks: "Is it any wonder that the receipts of our postal service fail to equal its expenditures?"

The Republican Senators have been counting noses on the question of seating Col. Dupont as Senator from Delaware, and they have discovered that if the report of the Elections Committee in favor of Dupont was voted upon today it would be defeated. This is a surprise to the radical senators. They had counted upon the vote of every Republican senator for Dupont and of at least two Populists. Some of the Republican senators have up to this time refused to put themselves on record as endorsing what they believe to be illegal and unconstitutional. Unless they can be influenced to change their minds, Col. Dupont will not write "U. S. A." after his name, until he can present better credentials than those he now has.

The same old talk about the Republicans of the House revolting against Speaker Reeds programme of curtailing appropriations at this session is heard again. While there are doubtless many Republican members of the House who would regard their chances of being re-nominated and re-elected as much better than they are if they could land an appropriation or two for their districts, there has been nothing in their previous conduct to show that they possess the nerve to revolt and I shall not believe they will until they do. No school master ever had his school under better control than Mr. Reed has the Republican side of the House.

COUNTY CLIPPINGS.

Charles Bierly, adm'r, sold two lots in Rebersburg to Reuben R. D. Bierly for $849.

A. G. Kreamer et ux, sold Mary Miligan a tract of land in Walker twp., for $800.

J. W. Hoover et ux, sold to Sarah Peters a tract of land in Unionville for $800.

Harriet Lose sold to Amelia Hoover a lot of ground in Millheim for $300.

R. D. Bierly et ux, sold to Henry Meyer a lot of ground in Rebersburg for $225.

R. D. Bierly et ux, sold to Charles Bierly a lot in Rebersburg for $624.

Sarah E. Alexander et al, sold to Lydia C. Brungard a tract of land in Penn twp., for $450.

The well-known law office of Bower & Orvis has been removed to new and handsome quarters on the 2nd floor of Pruner's new Eagle block, in Bellefonte.

After a three months' illness, Miss Jennie Eckley, daughter of Wm. Eckley, died at her home at Buffalo Run, a few days ago, of consumption, and was buried in the cemetery at Bellefonte.

Fred H. Stover, Chas. Zimmerman and W. A. Hess, of Haines twp., think of going to Iowa. We wish these excellent young men fortunes.

George E. Leister, proprietor of the Potter house, Philipsburg, wounded a burglar who was trying to force an entrance to the lower floor.

HASTINGS FOR DELEGATE.

He Seems to Prefer to Represent the Entire State.

The question now bothering the heads of Centre county Republicans is whether Governor Hastings will be sent to the National Convention as a delegate-at-large. If not, then he will be a candidate from this Congressional district. As yet no Republican from this county has come out as a candidate for delegate, out of respect for the Governor. He is to have the first chance. Evidently the Governor has not yet been assured whether he will be elected a delegate-at-large by the State Convention. He certainly wants to go to the convention. Some politicians think it would be a master-stroke on the part of Senator Quay not only to have the Governor go as delegate-at-large, but to nominate the Senator for President. In that event William P. Duncan, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for district delegate.

On the Democratic side nobody has yet expressed a desire to go to the National Convention.

Not to be Trifled With.

(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by W. A. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

ACCORDING to the Auditor General's report for the past year, the expenditures for the Legislature were $567,928 and for the judiciary $594,510. In other words, the State is paying almost as much for the making of new laws as for administering all the laws that have been made since the State was created, says the Record. And we would add, our representatives, Womelsdorf and Curtin, gave their votes to most of this reckless legislation, hence the Republicans should drop them.

—An Elegant Display of New Spring Clothing. See them at—Faubles.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

Dr. J. Edwin Sprenkle was rearrested in Hanover, Pa., for furnishing liquor to persons of intemperate habits.——Miss Eunice Johnson was burned to death in a fire at her home in Charleston, W. Va.——James H. Barton was indicted in Richmond for fraudulent dealings.——The boys in Smyrna, Del., set fire to the Spanish flag.——Rev. M. C. Eliott, of Parkersburg, W. Va., was suspended for ten days for using church money for purposes other than those for which it was intended.——A receiver has been appointed for the Des Moines Loan and Trust Company on petition of a shareholders. It is alleged that the capital stock has decreased from $230,000 to $30,000, due to mismanagement.——The sale in James Schmidt's grocery store at Peoria, Ill., was blown up by burglars, and it is said that the robbers secured booty to the amount of $10,000. Schmidt is also agent of the Pacific Express Company.——Archibald C. Pascoe, aged forty-eight years, a prominent citizen of South Easton, Pa., and a well-known Republican politician, while standing on the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was struck by a passenger engine and instantly killed.——Earnest Goetz was arrested in Philadelphia and held for extradition papers from the German government, being charged with robbing the German banking-house of S. Bleichroeder of $26,000.——There was another exciting scene in the joint Assembly of the Kentucky legislature, but the ballot was without result.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow was sentenced at Union, Mo., to be hanged April 22.——The torpedo boat Ericsson was libeled at New London, Conn., by Darrow & Comstock, ship chandlers.——The factory of Burgland & Shead, makers of sails and woodenware, at West Pullman, Ill., was closed by the sheriff. Assets, $90,000; liabilities, $40,000. ——Nearly 800 cases of tobacco were burned at Lancaster, Pa.——At Vicksburg, Miss., the Clarksdale Oil Mill was burned, with a large quantity of seed. Loss, $100,000. Partial insurance.——The steamer Alameda, arrived at Honolulu, brought over news of the safety of the missing steamer Rio de Janeiro, which put in at Honolulu for coal.——The Pope Manufacturing Company's building in Boston, was burned; loss, $350,000. One thousand seven hundred new bicycles were burned. The Youth's Companion Building and the Hoffman House were badly damaged by water.——At Trenton, N. J., Judge Van Sickle, in the Supreme Court, granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Editor Reiner, of Elizabeth, who is in jail in default of $13,000 bail on twenty-six charges for libelling Mayor Rankin, of Elizabeth.——Elias Lindsay, colored, was arrested near Mannington, W. Va. He is charged with criminally assaulting a girl.

R. H. McDonald, Jr., president of the defunct Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, was acquitted of falsifying the records of the concern. McDonald was arrested two years ago after the failure of the bank.——The schooner L. S. Wyman, of Boston, sunk off Wellfleet, Mass. Her crew of four escaped. ——A freight elevator in the saddlery and carriage house of W. C. Bruce & Sons, at Memphis, fell sixty feet by the cables breaking. Four men on it were injured, one fatally. They are: Frank Beale, both legs broken, may die, Andy Bowen, ankle broken; Gus Chism, hip broken; Sam Bell, internal injuries.——At Fairmount, W. Va., Joseph T. Inchnell was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.——The fall of snow in parts of Virginia and West Virginia was heavy.——Ensign F. L. Chadwick, of the cruiser Raleigh, was slugged and robbed in Portsmouth, Va. He was badly hurt.——Two freight trains collided on the Northern Central Railroad about thirty miles from Williamsport, Pa. Brakeman H. H. Van Nest, of Elmira, N. Y., was killed, and Fireman R. C. Cummings, seriously injured. The engineer on one of the trains is alleged to have disobeyed orders. ——Minnie Swanger, aged twelve, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., pleaded guilty of giving "Rough on Rats" to members of the McGregor family.

The Grove Linseed Oil Works at Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, were partly destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000.——Two disreputable women were strangled to death in their rooms in San Francisco, and it is believed that the mysterious man who murdered women of the same class in the same way in Denver has begun his fiendish work in San Francisco.——Nearly one-half of the large plant of the E. T. Atkins Company, saw manufacturers, in Indianapolis, was burned. The fire started in the paint shop. The loss will be between $75,000 and $100,000, with insurance of $56,750 on the portion burned.——Ex-Senator John Q. Abbott, of Ohio, on trial for accepting a bribe while senator, two years ago, in connection with a pharmacy bill before the Senate, was found guilty by the jury in Columbus. A motion was made for a new trial.——A thief snatched a tray of diamonds worth $5,000 from Gottesleben's jewelry store in Denver, and got away with the jewels.——George Evans, the negro convict who killed Deputy Sergeant Cook, in Danville, Va., killed himself to avoil being overtaken.——Fidel Fitshler shot his wife and himself in Allentown, Pa.—— Bertha Paradis, a woman of the town, was found strangled in her room in San Francisco.——Fire destroyed the Milhalovitch, Fletcher & Co., distillery in Cincinnati.—— The steamer Commodore cleared from Charleston, S. C., with arms, evidently for the Cubans.

CLOSE OF A NOTED HOTEL.

The "Exchange" in Richmond Has Made an Assignment.

The once-famous Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, for half a century the rendezvous of most prominent statesmen in Virginia and other Southern States, made an assignment and will be closed.

During the late war the hotel was the stopping place of the leading Confederates and cabinet officers. Here, too, when he visited the country in 1859, the Prince of Wales stopped. The goblet from which he drank his first mint julep is still retained there.

Every governor nominated by the Democrats in Virginia for the past quarter of a century has had his headquarters in this house.

The property was owned in part by the estate of the famous Confederate cavalry chieftain, Gen. Jeb Stuart.

BLOODY WORK.

Many Crimes Committed by Spanish Guerillas.

WERE WILLFUL MURDERS.

Thirteen Persons Assassinated at Once in the Town of Guantanamo—Several of the Victims Were Peaceful Traders.

Fidel Pierra, in charge of the Cuban news bureau in New York gave out the following statement:

"From a letter dated Santiago de Cuba, February 28, the following paragraphs are copied:

"Although Gen. Weyler says that nobody will be punished in any way unless he is convicted of some crime, assassination proceeds on a large scale. In order that you may judge to what extent it is carried on, I will give you a few instances.

"'On the morning of the 14th instant, in the ward of Maraville, in the town of Guantanamo, the following persons were found murdered:

Celestion Perran, colored, planter, fifty years old; Luciano Faure, colored, planter, forty years old; Policarpo Baro, colored, planter, forty years old; Elias Duran, colored, laborer, thirty-five years old; Manuel Monoz, colored, planter, seventy years old; Miguel Perrez, colored, laborer, fifty-eight years old; Felix Casado, white, planter, forty years old; Rufino Luque, white, planter, thirty-eight years old; Blas Jimenez, white, planter, forty years old; Jose Gomez, white, planter, twenty-nine years old; Ramon Maleta, colored, laborer, forty-five years old; Tomas Specht, colored, laborer, twenty years old; Rafael Barbonell, colored, laborer, fifty years old.

"The first of the individuals named had left the city on the previous day for Guantanamo with his stepdaughter. He was the owner of a small coffee estate. Another of the murdered men had arrived with six horses, loaded with 1,200 pounds of coffee. He was accompanied by a lady and a child of one year. The coffee was sold by the men of the guerrillas of Goyer Romero, and the proceeds distributed among them.

PEACEABLE PEOPLE MURDERED.

"In Honglosoenzo, district of Cobre, in a coffee plantation, a Spanish guerrilla cut to pieces a lawyer from Seville, also several others whose names have not been ascertained. They were all peaceable people engaged in their agricultural occupation.

"In the Maniel, a Spaniard, an old man, a farmer, named Cortez, and another by the name of Viente, fifty years old, whose only crime was to have a relative with the Cubans, were manacled, five others, whose names have not yet been ascertained, and they were all shot at different places in the district of Cobre.

"In the district of Songo the Lieutenant of the Guerilla Tegeda, and the negro Carvajal robbed and murdered Victoriana Dominuez, forty years of age, a Spaniard, and owner of a small shop. The lieutenant in his report says that he had an encounter with the enemy, killed one of them and suffered no losses. Near by the sugar estate Sabanilla, and an old man of about sixty-five years were found dead, and Peladero, a Spaniard of about sixty years, was also found dead, murdered. The guerilla of Guantanamo had passed by those places. In Palma San Juan, first the husband was killed in the bushes near by, and when his wife, Sofia Cabauna, went to see what they had done with him she was also killed."

WALTER GRANT DYGART'S IMPRISONMENT.

Acting Secretary of State Rockhill cabled Consul General Williams at Havana to investigate and report as soon as possible on the case of Walter Grant Dygart, who, it is said, is a citizen of Illinois, and confined in prison at Guines by the Spanish authorities.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Senator McPherson has come back from his visit to California much improved in health, but will not return to Congress for some time.

Dr. Chantemesse, of the Pasteur Institute, of Paris, has discovered an anti-typhoid serum with which he has made experiments on three patients. Immediately after the first injection the disease in each case passed at once through the ordinary stages, and the patients entered into a state of convalescence.

The Marquis de Mores, renowned for his good looks, who killed a man in a duel, kept a ranch in the United States, ran a railway in Tongking, led the Socialists in Paris and was deprived of the control of his fortune by the French courts, is now at work trying to prove that British gold is stirring up the Soudan against France.

Dr. Jameson is quite the craze in England, and on his arrival hundreds of letters awaited him, many containing offers of marriage. One was from a lady of good position, who asserted that her friends considered her still handsome, but she was the mother of two marriageable daughters. She informed Dr. Jameson that he could have his choice of the three.

Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, of St. George's Church, New York, is quite the pastor of his people, and as his labors are confined to the poorer regions, he is in complete touch with the laboring world. His latest idea is that the Church should stand by organized labor and recognize that a thorough and comprehensive organization among all branches of wage-earners is needed.

Charles H. Hemming, of Gainesville, Tex., who has just given $20,000 for a monument to the Confederate dead, to be erected in Jacksonville, Fla., is a native of that city and served in the Confederate army throughout the war. The monument is to be sixty feet high, surmounted by a heroic bronze statue of a Confederate private soldier, with life-size statues of Lee, Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnson, and General Dickinson, of Florida.

The Pope Manufacturing Company's bicycle factory, on Columbus avenue, Boston, was damaged by fire to the extent of $125,000. About 1700 bicycles, 5000 tires and a quantitie of machinery were destroyed.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.—The House witnessed the perennial attempt to cut off the appropriation for special mail facilities between Boston, via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Orleans. The motion to strike out the appropriation was defeated—ayes 33, nays 116. The postoffice bill was not disposed of. A bill was passed making a year's "continuous residence in a Territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in said Territory."

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The House passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The feature of the debate was the attack on the "spy system" in connection with letter-carriers. Provision was made for the employment of 30 additional regular inspectors under the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, increasing the appropriation from $176,000 to $212,000. Mr. Quigg led the fight against this increase, and after a protracted debate his amendment to reduce the appropriation to $176,000 prevailed. After the bill was reported to the House Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, offered an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $196,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans, but his motion was defeated on a yea-and-nay vote.

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.—The House, after passing some bills of minor importance, entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case from the fifth Alabama district, with the understanding that three and a half hours' debate should be had on each side. Considerable partisan rancor was thrown into the debate. Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, was especially bitter in their denunciation of Democratic election methods in the South.

EIGHTIETH DAY.—After two days' debate the House unseated Gaston A. Robbins, from the fourth Alabama district, and decided that his republican opponent, W. F. Aldrich, was elected, and entitled to the seat. Before the case was taken up the House passed bills requiring the officers of American steamers to be citizens of the United States and repealing the laws exempting from tonnage duties vessels from countries which extended similar exemptions to our vessels.

SENATE.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, arose to a question of personal privilege and in vigorous words rebuked the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, for his recent criticisms of Senators. Mr. Teller added his opinion that a repetition of the minister's action should be followed by his dismissal. Senators Gray and Hale maintained that senatorial privilege and prerogative should not be strained to close the mouth of the Spanish minister. Mr. Hoar asked that his resolution postponing the entire Cuban subject until April 6, go over. This aroused Mr. Sherman to an energetic protest. He declared that Mr. Hoar's resolution was a reflection on the committee on foreign relations and an effort to shelve the Cuban resolutions after weeks of discussion and overwhelming votes in both houses. Mr. Sherman finally withdrew his objection.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The speech of Senator Hoar was the eventful feature of the Senate. Mr. Hoar set forth the conservative view of the subject and urged postponement of action until April 6. This developed many sharp controversies with Mr. Sherman and other Senators. Mr. Hoar's resolution for postponement lost its parliamentary status and went to the calendar. Mr. Sherman announcing that from this time forward he would press the privileged question—the conference report accepting the House Cuban resolutions. Mr Turpie closed his speech in opposition to the claim of Mr. Dupont for a seat in the Senate.

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.—Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate in the Senate, the New York Senator forcibly urging the mercenary character of the pending resolutions, while Mr. Sherman upheld them with another graphic arraignment of Spain and General Weyler. Senator Hill urged that the resolutions be defeated in order that they might be amended and the mercenary features eliminated. Mr. Sherman declared that war in Cuba was flagrant and the evidence of it abundant. In the course of his speech Mr. Sherman paid a tribute to the patriotism and fidelity of President Cleveland and his readiness to uphold the country's flag.

EIGHTIETH DAY.—There was a spirited reference to Cuba in the Senate, when it developed during an explanation by Mr. Lodge that the committee on foreign relations had received from Secretary Olney a statement by Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, giving the Spanish view of the case. This brought out very animated suggestions from Mr. Hoar and Mr. Wolcott that the Senate be put in possession of this important testimony. Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, spoke on the financial question from the silver standpoint, and Mr. Hoar, in the course of an inquiry stated that it was the ablest silver speech he had ever listened.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Proposition to Consolidate a Number of Official Bureaus at Washington.

Senator Frye's bill providing for a department of commerce and manufactures is receiving many favorable comments from members of Congress. It is not altogether a new measure, as bills of similar character have been before Congress at different times. It has long been conceded that the Secretary of the Treasury has a great deal more work attached to his department than any one man can properly care for. To look after the finances alone is enough in the belief of the members of Congress for any Secretary of the Treasury to do efficiently, without including a great deal of other work which does not pertain in any way to the finances of the country.

The National Board of Trade and other organizations have taken this matter up at different times, and Mr. Frye's bill is in line with views expressed by those organizations. His proposal to include the Consular Service in this new department will meet with objection because of the fact that many of the Consuls have to be relied upon for more or less diplomatic work.

From the general talk among members of both the House and the Senate such a measure as that proposed by Mr. Frye will be very apt to become a law if it is reached before this session ends. But the probability that the appropriation bills can be got out of the way so that final adjournment will take place, perhaps in May, does not promise well for the consideration of any new measure of this kind.

Senator Frye's bill contemplates the transfer to this department from the Treasury, of the Life Saving Service, the Light House Board, the Marine Hospital Service, the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection, the Bureau of Navigation, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Statistics; also the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department, the two bureaus of Statistics to be consolidated into one.

It is generally believed in Japan that China has some deep scheme in sending Li Hung Chang to Russia to be present at the coronation of the Czar.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Mysterious and Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive.

WHOLE TRAIN DEMOLISHED.

Only One of the Train Crew Escaped Unhurt from the Disaster—A Fifth Man Wounded and Likely to Die.

By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad at Gum Run, ten miles west of Hazleton, Pa., soon after 1 o'clock P. M., four men were instantly killed and one so badly injured that he may die. The victims of the horrible accident are: John Chambers, engineer; Jonas Stewart, fireman; Michael Boyle, brakeman, and Frank O'Donnell. Injured: William Timmony.

All the men are residents of the borough of Freeland. William Tully, another brakeman on the train and also a resident of Freeland, was a considerable distance back from the engine and escaped the explosion.

Gum Run, where the accident occurred, is near the crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Tomhicken and Derringer. The engine which blew up was used for hauling coal freight to and from the Derringer collieries, which are operated by Coxe Brothers.

The engine was hauling a train of cars in the direction of the colliery. The crew had passed the signal tower, and Chambers, the engineer, waved his hand good naturedly to the operator, who signalled the men.

They had not got far when the tower man heard a roar and a crash which shook the hillside. Realizing in a moment what had happened, he turned the signal against approaching trains and ran toward the wreck. He met Brakeman Tully, who was thrown from the cars by the crash and was somewhat dazed by the concussion. Both hurried to the rescue of the other men. A horrible sight met their gaze, for lying in different places were the mangled remains of four of the crew. While making a hasty inspection of the wreck they heard a moan coming from beneath a pile of debris, and found Brakeman Timmony pinned to the ground by a large beam which lay across his breast. He was extricated and made as comfortable as possible.

The men hastened back to the tower house to call assistance. An engine and physician came from Drifton, and aid was sent from Tomhicken. The injured man Timmony was hurriedly conveyed to the hospital. Of the dead men Chambers, O'Donnell and Stewart leave wives and families. Boyle was unmarried.

No one can tell what caused the explosion. The engine, which was comparatively new, was blown to pieces, and the nine cars attached were also badly demolished.

A Brakeman Killed and a Fireman Fatally Injured.

One man was killed and another fatally injured by a head-on collision on the Northern Central Railroad, at Penbryn, Pa. The collision was the result of a northbound freight attempting to make a siding to permit the regular southbound freight to pass.

Brakeman Van Nest, of Elmira, was instantly killed, and Fireman Ray Cummings was so badly injured that it is believed he will die.

The Coroner's jury censured the railroad employees for carelessness.

EATEN BY HOGS.

While Being Burned to Death a Mother Saw Her Child Devoured.

A horrible story comes from Geneva, Ala. Mrs. Fannie Dawson, wife of a farmer, went to a field, which was being cleaned to burn trash. She took with her, her three months old babe, which she placed upon a quilt near the scene of her work. After heaping up a large pile of trash she applied a match to it.

While her back was turned as she was standing near the fire her dress was ignited and the fire blazed up in an instant. She fought the flames furiously as they enveloped her body, but the fire burned fiercely quickly divesting her of all her clothing and eating into her flesh. She screamed for help and finally fell in an exhausted condition. About this time three large hogs attacked the infant and seizing it began to tear it to pieces as it cried piteously. Mrs. Dawson, though in a dying condition, made a desperate effort to drag herself to the help of her child but fainted. After the hogs had torn the babe limb from limb and devoured its flesh, crushing its tender bones between their teeth, they attacked the dying woman as she lay on the ground.

Just at that moment, Dawson who was working in an adjoining field and had heard his wife's screams arrived and by use of a large pole drove the vicious brutes away. He removed the dying woman to their home. She lived only long enough to tell the horrible story of her own fate and her babe.

AN ART COMMISSION.

The Bill Establishing It Passes the Senate.—It Will Tend to Elevate Art.

The Senate passed the bill reported by Mr. Hansbrough from the Library Committee to create an art commission to pass upon all works of art purchased by the Government, or accepted by it, for exhibition in any public building or ground. The bill was slightly amended from the way in which it was originally reported, so as not to exclude artists or sculptors from serving on it.

If the House agrees with the Senate there will be an end of the monstrosities in the way of statues, or the daubs in the way of pictures which are put up by the Government in Washington. Heretofore this matter of deciding on works of art has been left to Congressional committees, and a good deal of log rolling and charges of improper influence have frequently been the result of this method of deciding on the merits of paintings and statues. The probabilities are that the bill will pass the House and become a law.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Thomas McIntosh, a young school teacher in Victory Township, is delirious and wandering about the country as the result of a terrible beating inflicted by friends of a pupil he had punished. The assault took place about a week ago, McIntosh being attacked after dark and left for dead on the road. He was picked up and taken to Salem, where he received medical attention. He has been mentally unbalanced since.

The tramp nuisance in Huntingdon has become so intolerable that the borough authorities have been compelled to interfere in behalf of the long-suffering citizens. The police have been furnishing the best class of tramps with lodgings in the lockup during the winter, and when they were turned loose each morning the town would be overrun with them, begging for something to eat and frightening women and children. The complaints have been so numerous that council has taken advantage of the vagrant acts and passed an ordinance providing that any tramp or vagrant convicted before the Chief Burgess or any Justice of the Peace in the borough, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $10 for every such offense, and upon failure to pay the fine shall be committed to the lockup for a term not exceeding five days, or compelled to work on the public works or streets for a term not exceeding one day for each dollar of fine imposed.

Mrs. Harry E Doebler, aged 22 years, died at her home in Williamsport after a long and terrible illness from trichinosis. The woman contracted the disease early in the winter by eating pork supposed to be infected. The tissues of her body were almost entirely consumed by the disease.

A movement will be started among the retail grocers in Greensburg and in other towns in the county looking to the formation of an organization for the purpose of testing the pure food law, under which the State agents are acting in this county. In the past few days about twenty informations have been made against retail grocers in the county, alleging the sale of impure vinegar. Members of the Legislature and leading lawyers in this county insist that the act has been misconstrued, and that the spirit of the law tends to protect the retail grocers and consumers against dishonest wholesalers. If the law has been violated it is held that the party who sold the foods to the retailer is responsible. Upon this ground, at least, the merchants will take action.

One of the most unique suits for criminal libel which has ever been tried in the Schuylkill County Courts was that of Louis Silcox, now deceased, against Fred. Farne, of St. Clair, which was just concluded in Pottsville. Farne was shot in the head several months ago, and he subsequently made an affidavit charging Silcox with the crime. The latter brought suit for libel, but died before the case came to trial. His son, however took up the case to vindicate his dead father's name, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Wesley Weber, son of Engineer Richard Weber, of Dunmore, was accidentally shot at the Spencer rifle range in Dunmore and it is thought fatally injured. He is about 12 years of age and is employed at the range to wipe off the targets. While thus engaged W. S. Potter, who was practicing at the range, accidentally fired at the target. The ball passed through the boy's abdomen, coming out at the back. The injured lad was taken home and several physicians summoned. Mr. Potter is aiding as much as possible in having the injured lad cared for. The gun club whose members practice at this target are all well-known men.

Highwaymen and thieves are becoming unusually bold in their operations in Shamokin and vicinity of late. While Wm. Howells was returning to his home at Natalie he was held up by three armed men at a point of the road about a half mile beyond Hickory Ridge and relieved of $25 in cash and his watch, and John Hilbush, of Shamokin, was ordered to "deliver up" within a half-block of his house shortly after nightfall, but fortunately his pockets were empty. While George W. Brewer and his wife were milking their cows thieves entered their home in Irish Valley, and secured $60 in cash.

Joseph Johnson, an inmate of the Delaware County Almshouse, attempted to commit suicide at that institution by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound was serious but not necessarily fatal, as he did not succeed in cutting neither the trachea or jugular vein. The commissioner's surgeon, Dr. Harvey, of Media, dressed the wound, which required several stitches. Johnson is 60 years of age, and formerly of Clifton Heights. He has been in a melancholy state for several weeks.

Catharine Deemer, employed as a domestic in the McNair family on North Church street, Hazleton, missed her footing at the head of the stairs, and falling headlong to the bottom and received serious injuries. Her sister, Elizabeth, who is also a domestic in the same house, and who was in another room, heard Catherine's impact at the bottom of the stairs, was so overcome with excitement that she fell to the floor in a faint. Elizabeth is subject to heart disease and the shock has so seriously affected her that it is feared she cannot recover.

A new independent military company is being organized at Lebanon.

John Bordleway, a farmer of South Annville Township, was run over by a seed drill and seriously hurt.

John W. Jones, 60 years, was squeezed to death by a fall of slate and rock, in York Farm Colliery, Pottsville.

Jacob Swanger, proprietor of a hotel near Jonestown, was arrested and held in bail, charged with selling liquor to minors.

Unknown thieves robbed the smokehouse of ex-County Commissioner David C Elliott, in Londonberry Township, and secured 500 pounds of smoked meats. There is no clue.

Burglars ransacked the house of Benjamin Ginder, 431 East Lehman Street, Lebanon, and stole all the money in the house and a lot of provisions. The exact amount of the loss cannot be ascertained.

New York parties, representing a tobacco syndicate, closed negotiations in Harrisburg for the starting of a cigar manufacturing plant to employ 300 hands. A portion of the Hickok machine building has been secured and the work of making necessary changes have been begun. In a few weeks the plant will be started.

BODIES IN A BARREL.

Mutilated Remains of an Old Man and Baby Found in Chicago.

Carefully concealed in a barrel and covered with a mass of old rags and cotton the dead bodies of a gray-haired man and a new-born babe were found in an alley in Hyde Park, Chicago. In consequence the police are working what they consider a double murder. Only one clue is in their possession, and on the discovery of the identityy a woman, as yet unknown to the police, depends the possible solution of the mystery.

Early in the forenoon the office in Halston's Hyde Park Morgue was rung up on the telephone and a woman, who declined to give either her name or address, asked if the body of a man had been found in Hyde Park. The office attendant replied in the negative and then questioned the woman, but his best efforts failed to get any information of a decided character, although she told the clerk she was looking for a man who was missing. She was finally prevailed upon to give his description, which she did in minute detail. She astonished the morgue attendant by saying in conclusion that he would certainly learn more about the case later on.

Four hours later the barrel, with its ghastly contents, was discovered in the rear of the house at 4829 Indiana avenue. The body of the man tallied in almost every description furnished by the mysterious woman over the telephone wire, and the police unhesitatingly connected her with the case. In the barrel was also the body of a boy not over 10 days old.

J. A. Nurse, residing on Prairie avenue, while emptying a pan of ashes in the alley at the rear of his home discovered a barrel, which aroused his curiosity. Breaking open the head of the receptacle, he was horrified upon seeing the body of an old man inside. It was entirely nude and was frightfully mutilated. Covering the corpse was a thick layer of cotton.

The police were at once notified, and the barrel was removed to the morgue. The head and trunk gave every evidence of foul play, the skull showing several deep wounds. On the left forearm were tattooed five spots close together. There was nothing else to give any clew to the man's identity. After the several pieces of the body had been lifted from the barrel, the body of the babe was found. It was nude, save for a thin flannel shirt, and there were two marks on the side of the head, apparently made with a blunt instrument.

The body of the elder male was that of a man between 65 and 70 years of age.

The police laugh at the theory that it was the work of medical students, and are positive in their statements that the man and child were murdered.

French radicals and socialists are angry that the cross of the legion of honor should have been bestowed upon Prince Henry of Orleans, and the matter will be debated in the Chamber of Deputies at the earliest opportunity.

General Weyler has issued a proclamation intended to soften the severity of the proclamations issued soon after his arrival in Cuba and which will make submission easy for the insurrents if they desire it.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 65
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	71½		74½
CORN—No. 2 White	33½		33¾
Oats—Southern & Penn	26		26¼
RYE—No. 2	45		46
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	13 50		14 00
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	1 00		1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			80
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	7½@	8
City Cows		6¾	7
Southern No. 2		7½	8
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	30 @	35
ONIONS		20	40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	7 @	7½
Clear ribsides		7	7¾
Hams		10½	11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 50
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	22 @	23
Under Fine		19	21
Creamery Rolls		18	19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	11 @	11¼
N. Y. Flats		11¼	11¾
Skim Cheese		6	7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	11 @	11½
North Carolina		9½	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	11 @	12
Ducks, per lb		13	14
Turkeys, per lb		13	14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 25 @	4 60
SHEEP		2 50	3 90
Hogs		4 25	4 50
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 10 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		78¼	78¾
RYE—Western		48	49
CORN—No. 2		36⅞	37
OATS—No. 3		25	27¾
BUTTER—State		11	20
EGGS—State		11	12
CHEESE—State		6	10¾

SOAP BUBBLES.

The bubble rose—
A shimmering, glimmering, airy thing,
An emerald shallop on silver wing
O'er the silver sea;
Luminous, changeful, quivering,
It slowly grew;
A fairy castle appeared to view,
With turrets and towers of rainbow hue,
Moored on the sand.
The wondering child reached forth its hand
And the bubble burst.

'Tis thus that we
On the mystical, wavering, dim threshold
Of the dawning day watch slow unfold
Our dearest hopes,
As they change in the light from gray to gold;
And with bated breath,
Like children, we stretch our hands to clasp
The cherished things that elude our grasp
And, mocking, fly
Far, far o'er the blue of the smiling sky
Into nothingness.

Lillian Cleveland Brock.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

By Louise Wellington.

When the maid left her to seek the person for whom she had inquired, she took a long, curious look around the plain, stiffly furnished room. The parlor it evidently was, and that the parlor of a boarding house. She found herself wishing that she could rearrange the chairs, which were set around the walls as if for a funeral. Then she smiled to herself—half nervously, half humorously—as if she were some one else and there were something ludicrous in her present call.

The room was dark and cold, and she walked over to the fireplace and held out one small, daintily gloved hand toward the blaze. She was a dainty little person altogether; rather below the medium height, with a slender but perfect figure, and carrying her head haughtily, as if to make up in dignity what she lacked in stature. Her hair and eyes were a brilliant brown; the eye proud and a trifle hard in their expression, though just now the red lips—a little too thin for beauty, perhaps—are quivering with suppressed nervousness. Her dress is plain and simple, as is also the cloth cape she has loosened at the throat, thus revealing a pretty silken waist with faint touches of red in it. There is a suggestion of red at one side of the small, dark hat. The hand holding her muff has dropped to her side, but she raises it as though to shield her face from the fire when she hears the door open. A man came forward, part way to the fire, but as her face was in shadow he did not recognize her.

"A woman wishes to speak with me," he said with polite surprise; then as she turned toward him, "Anne!"

The woman looked at him calmly, seeing almost at a glance that the clustering dark curls were tinged with gray, that there were deep lines around the firm mouth and piercing gray eyes. After a moment she said quietly,

"You are surprised to see me here. I did not send up a card. I was afraid, if you knew, you might not come down."

He did not answer her; he gazed at her with a sort of dazed astonishment, while she looked out of the window. The blustering March afternoon was drawing to a close; the few straggling pedestrians seemed to move in the midst of a thin, gray mist. The woman turned her head slowly and held her hand out to the fire again, saying,

"It is bitterly cold."

"How beautiful you are still, Anne!" the man replied. "Not a gray hair, and you are almost forty."

The woman's eyes softened in their expression, but only for a moment. Still, she had enjoyed the compliment.

"I see you have grown gray, Albert," she said calmly. "Twelve years make changes in most people. Eleanor is nineteen now."

"Eleanor!" repeated the man.

"Yes, Eleanor; my daughter and yours. Have you forgotten her? It is twelve years since you have seen her." The woman spoke slowly, his evident confusion keeping her calm. "Time does not stand still with children; and Eleanor has grown quite pretty. I think"—with a quick glance at him—"I think she resembles you."

The man gave himself a little shake, and came nearer the fire. He seemed to shake off his astonishment at the same time, for he said, with a cynical smile, which came so easily that it must have been habitual.

"May I ask to what I am indebted for the honor of this visit?"

The woman's cheeks flushed painfully, but her voice was as hard as the expression in her eyes when she replied,

"I should not be here if it were not that I would do anything for Eleanor. She is your child too, you know; she has some claim on you still, even if you have given me up."

"Then why not send Eleanor, since you are so loath to come? To be sure I should not know her." He spoke carelessly, indifferently.

"I think you would; as I said, Eleanor is very like you."

"Ah, she is!"

The woman wondered whether it was merely an exclamation or a question. Suppose it were the latter? Well, she would answer it.

"Like you, Eleanor is tall and dark with beautiful gray eyes; they are soft in expression, though she has also your disposition—and temper."

"Ah, she has!"

This time it was only an exclamation, and as such she let it pass unanswered. At length he spoke again.

"How unpleasant for you that she did not inherit yours," he said ironically.

The woman moved her muff uneasily.

"I am glad she did not. Still it has been hard. It was bad enough to have been——but to have a——"

She stopped abruptly, and walked over to the window. He noticed that she moved quietly, without the usual accompaniment of silken rustle. He liked that; the silken rustle had always jarred upon him. As he stood looking at her, silhouetted against the gray light of the window, it took no great stretch of his imagination to fancy her young again. The day he asked her to marry him she had worn some such little hat. How well he remembered it! They had been out walking, and the crisp autumn winds had brought the bright color to her cheeks, and the confession of his love to his lips, even before they had returned to the cosy little parlor of her home. What a fool he had made of himself! And the last time he had seen her—twelve years before—he had noticed the usual hat with its scarlet wing, though he saw it through a midst of heart broken anger. Now she turned her head a little, and he saw that her cheek was no longer rounded softly; it had grown thin. Yet she did not look faded to his eyes; he saw the reflection of her youth.

She walked back from the window, and stood leaning upon her muff on the table.

"Eleanor is going to be married," she said slowly.

"Yes?" he said absently. He seemed not to be interested; he was thinking not of the girl, but of the girl's mother.

"He is a very nice young man, and will, I think, make her a good husband—as husbands go."

"You were unfortunate in the choice of yours," he suggested.

"I like the young man," the woman continued, ignoring his remark. "We have seen a good deal of him; and he has fancied Eleanor from the first. She—she loves him."

"That last is, of course, necessary," said the girl's father with a light laugh.

"It is," said the woman firmly. "My daughter would not marry without it. And I hope she may never suffer as I have suffered." She spoke bitterly, and as if to herself. The man looked at her earnestly, and said more gently than before,

"Has your like been so hard, then?"

"A divorced woman does not lead a particularly pleasant life. You have been quite generous"—she looked at him gratefully—"but you could not make some things any better, you know. I don't wish to complain; I did not come for that. We agreed to it long ago, and it is better so; you have done your share, and I should not ask for more."

She paused. The man raised his eyebrows interrogatively.

"Does Eleanor complain?" he asked.

"Why should she? I try not to give her a chance. But for her sake——"

"Yes?"

"For her sake I have come here. I do not wish, if anything should happen to me—if I should die—you must know that Eleanor is married." She hesitated, and then went on hurriedly. "I wish you to know that Eleanor is married, and to know before, so that you can never blame me. I will give you the young man's name; and if there is anything you know or hear about him you do not approve—well, Eleanor is your child too, you know."

"This is very generous, Anne," the man said gently. "And you are willing to abide by my decision even if it be contrary to your wishes—yours and the girl's?"

"It is nothing," said the woman, forcing herself to speak quietly. "There was no one I could come to but you—but her father. A man has so much more chance to find out things about other men, and a young man shows only the good side of his life to the girl he loves."

"Was this the only reason for your coming, Anne?" What did the note of pleading in his voice expect for an answer?

"Certainly," she said brusquely. "You as Eleanor's father, had to be told; and I could not send her."

"No, I suppose not," he said, ironically again. "It would not be proper for a child to come to see her father; and in this case is would be especially embarrassing, as we might not recognize each other."

The woman did not reply, but she drew her cape up around her shoulders, as though she were cold.

"I suppose you have given the girl a pretty lively impression of my character," she continued.

The mother shivered slightly.

"I have not talked about you," she said coldly.

"No? Well, what else could I expect?"

He did not look at her, so she did not feel it necessary to answer him. They stood in silence for some minutes. When a piece of coal dropped with a slight noise in the grate, they both started, and the man said abruptly,

"Have you had enough for your needs? I am richer now, you know."

"I have heard of it," she said. "We have had enough, but——' She hesitated, and turned slowly, painfully red. He looked at her inquiringly, but his masculine mind failed to grasp the situation.

"Eleanor is going to be married," she added lamely.

"Yes; you said so before."

Then for the first time during their interview, she smiled.

"But," she said bravely, "a hundred dollars a month will not provide a very elaborate trosseau; and Eleanor is your only daughter.

The man smiled too.

"Ah! I see. A financial difficulty! Eleanor must have clothes."

"Yes. The girl is fond of pretty things, and has not had many of them in her life. I would like to have them for her now." She spoke impulsively, looking at him with frank, appealing eyes.

"Yes?" He looked slowly, thoughtfully, over the daintily clad figure before him. "Do you wish me to give her the wherewithal for them?" he asked.

The girl's mother drew back.

"I have no wish in the matter," she said, without a trace of her momentary impetuosity.

"Then why did you come to me?" he asked, almost angrily.

"Because I think it your duty to provide for your daughter. I believe I told you I would do anything for Eleanor—even coming to you."

There was a hint of petulance in her tones, and he looked at her intently for a moment before he asked,

"How would a thousand dollars do?"

"If you can spare it." She paused, then added, "It will please Eleanor."

By the soft light in the woman's eyes he saw that she was pleased too; but he asked in pretended surprise,

"Would she be pleased with anything coming from me, a hated father?"

"She does not hate you," the woman said gently. "I have not talked to her about you at all in the past twelve years. She probably has a natural fondness for you deep down in her heart."

"I hope so," said the girl's father huskily, as he turned away half regretfully.

"Will you take a check for the thousand dollars?"

"Now?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Very well."

"May I trouble you to wait here for it?" He moved toward the door.

"It will not trouble me." The woman made her answer quietly, but she felt oddly oppressed, as if she had found something lacking in the interview, aside from its being painful. With his hand on the door knob, the man turned to say lightly,

"Of course I may expect an invitation to the wedding?"

The woman gave a little start, and dropped her muff. He came and handed it to her.

"You will come?" she asked.

"I should like to see her again; besides, a man generally likes to be present at his daughter's wedding. I am sorry——" he paused—"I am sorry she does not resemble you more."

The woman raised her head, looking at him with a strange earnestness. Something compelled her to say,

"She does not resemble me at all. She loves this young man."

The man came nearer her.

"Did you never love me, Anne?" he asked softly.

A shadow lingered across her face, and her voice trembled as she said,

"I never did. You know I married you for your position."

"I know it," he said bitterly. "And because you did not love me, you had no patience with my faults. I have overcome some of them, Anne."

"I was too ready to find fault, I am afraid," she said. "I have grown wiser, too, Albert."

"Anne," he said abruptly, fiercely—"Anne, despite it all, I love you—I have always loved you." She leaned heavily against the table. "I shall always love you, Annie," he continued more quietly, "though we have been separated twelve years, and may live so to the end."

"You love me still?" she asked, looking at him with wide open eyes. "After all these years?"

"Yes, Anne," he replied bitterly. He was not looking at her now. "You may think me a fool, but I do."

"After all I did?" she continued contritely. "Listen"—as he looked at her in surprise—"I knew—after our divorce—I knew then that I loved you; I must have loved you all the time. My wretched pride kept me from telling you then; besides, I had Eleanor to live for, while you—you had nothing." She stopped with a little catch like a sob in her voice.

"You loved me, Annie?" he asked, scarcely believing what he heard.

"I have loved you for twelve years, at least," she went on softly; "and shall I think, forever."

He took her hand quickly, firmly.

"Do you mean it, or are you trifling with me?" he demanded, almost fiercely.

She looked up into his troubled face, and he saw something new and very tender in her moist eyes. Then he took her in his arms and kissed her.

Presently she drew herself gently away from her husband.

"It is growing late. Eleanor will be expecting me," she said.

"Had you not better have some tea before you go?" he asked.

She looked around the dreary parlor.

"Wouldn't you rather," she asked with a tender smile—"wouldn't you rather come home?"

When he put on his greatcoat, and they stood equipped for the windy night, he said, looking down with a little laugh:

"I did not draw the check I promised you; I can pay Eleanor's bills so much better as they are sent in."—Munsey's Magazine.

Hours of Sleep.

The truth of the old adage that one hour of sleep before midnight is worth two hours after midnight is questioned by Dr. E. P. Colby, who states that he made some study of the subject while in naval service during the Civil War. The ship's company on shipboard—officers and men alike—stand four-hour watches, day and night, with the interpolation of a dog-watch of two hours to change the time of each set of men on successive days. These men are therefore obliged to get their required sleep very irrgularly, but in more than two years' observation, Dr. Colby could never discover that the watch officers and men were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the officers of the ship who were required to stand no watch at all.—Philadelphia Item.

REMEDIAL FOODS.

Standard Articles of Diet Which Are Said to Have Medicinal Value.

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism, for diseases of the nerves, and nervous dyspepsia.

Lettuce for those suffering from insomnia.

Watercress is a remedy for scurvy.

Peanuts for indigestion. They are especially recommended for corpulent diabetes. Peanuts are made into a wholesome and nutritious soup, are browned and used as coffee, are eaten as a relish simply baked, or are prepared and served as salted almonds.

Onions are almost the best nervine known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza; in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy, gravel, and kindred liver complaints. Eaten every other day they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

Spinach is useful to those with gravel.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Carrots for sufferers from asthma.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution, and to those suffering from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt, and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly available form. Beaten up raw with sugar they are used to clear and strengthen the voice. With sugar and lemon juice the beaten white of egg is said to relieve hoarseness.

Honey is wholesome, strengthening, cleaning, healing and nourishing.

Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies, oranges are aperient. Sour oranges are highly recommended for rheumatism.

Cranberries for erysipelas are used externally as well as internally.

Lemons for feverish thirst in sickness, for biliousness, low fevers, rheumatism, coughs, colds, liver complaint, etc.

Blackberries as a tonic. Useful in all forms of diarrhoea.

Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as food for those suffering from cancer; they are used externally as well as internally.

Apples are useful in nervous dyspepsia; they are nutritious, medicinal, and vitalizing; they aid digestion, clear the voice, correct the acidity of the stomach, and are valuable in rheumatism, insomnia and liver troubles. An apple contains as much nutriment as a potato in a pleasanter and more wholesome form.

Grapes dissolve and dislodge gravel and calculi, and bring the stomach and bowels to a healthy condition.

Pie plant is wholesome and aperient; is excellent for rheumatic sufferers and useful for purifying the blood.

Artisan Colony Experiments.

According to Robert Donald, editor, of London, artisan colonies near great cities are, from an economic, educational and municipal point of view, a mistake. It is not surprising, in his opinion, that such places as West Ham and Tottenham should desire to be incorporated in London. Of Tottenham, a place with a population of 100,000, he says it "is nothing but a great dormitory for London workmen. They sart early in the morning; they return late at night; they take no interest in their system of government, and have no opportunity of participating in it. The place is run by jerry-builders for jerry-builders. A colony of workingmen, isolated from the place where they labor, must necessarily be a poor community. The houses are of one low dead-level of value, and the lower the assessment the higher the local taxation. In Tottenham, West Ham and Edmonton—all residential districts for artisans—the cost of local government is 50 per cent of the value of the houses; that is, if a man pays $50 a year rent, he will pay another $25 in purely local taxes. And, what is worse, there is extremely little to show for the money."

Long Trip On a Prairie Schooner.

A prairie schooner, drawn by a pair of horses and containing a man and his wife with their household goods, passed through Richmond, Ind., a few days ago en route from Oklahoma City to Newark, Ohio. Man and wife had traveled nearly 1,700 miles in the wagon, and had been on the road since last May 15. The wagon and horses looked a trifle the worse for wear, and the man and his wife were a little weather travel stained, but they declared they had enjoyed the long trip.—New York Sun.

Gregorian Calendar in Russia.

Russia, whose calendar is twelve days days behind ours, proposes to change to the Gregorian calendar after beginning of the new century. The authorities have not yet decided whether to jump over the thirteen days at once or to accomplish their object gradually by omitting the first twelve leap years of the century. It would require forty-eight years to bring about the change.—New York Independent.

GREEK AND ROMAN SWORDS.

They Were Well Fitted for Desperate Fighting at Close Quarters.

Of the swords of the three great nations of antiquity, the Assyrians, the Greeks, and the Romans, we are able to get a remarkably clear idea from the carvings they have left on tombs and temples. The Assyrian sword had a slim, two-edged blade merging into a handle that was scarcely more than a haft. The decoration was limited almost entirely to carvings of the heads and bodies of animals, so placed, as to give a singularly striking and distinguished character to the weapon.

In the many lively skirmishes that took place around the walls of Troy during the famous ten years' siege, the Greek warrior carried an admirable sword. The rather long two-edged blade with its gradual swell, that tapered gracefully to a sharp point, has been likened very aptly to the form of the sage-leaf. These outlines were so good in themselves that any extra decoration seems out of place. We find, however, that delicate traceries on the blade, and silver studs set thickly in the hilt, were favorite ornaments. Although this sword was shortened in later years, its beautiful outlines were retained, and the sparing decoration of blade, scabbard and hilt was remarkably simple and artistic, as befitted the Greek race.

But the sword that gained the greatest renown in classical antiquity was the broadsword of the Romans. The weapons commonly used in the times before the Christian era were the lance and the javelin. It was with these that the unshaken strength of the far-famed Macedonian phalanx had been maintained against many a fierce attack. The phalanx consisted of foot soldiers drawn up in line of battle, four, eight, sixteen, or twenty-five ranks deep. The men, who were heavily armored, held their shields close together, edge to edge, and their long spears tilted forward to protect the rank in front.

The broadsword of the Roman legionaries, however, those sturdy fellows who knew how to fight with a fortitude and tenacity that have never been surpassed—taught the Greek a new lesson in military tactics. A successful formation of the phalanx required careful preparation, and a fairly level country was absolutely necessary. When it was possible to command these conditions, the compact square of spearmen presented a front that it was almost impossible to break. But in a sudden encounter, or fighting at close quarters, an effective use of the broadsword did not depend on any definite order of formation, and it brought into play quite another sort of courage. Men then no longer fought as machines; it was the personal bravery of the individual, and not the dumb, stolid resistance of ranks of human beings formed into a living wall, that won the day.

Pussy Helps an Equine Friend.

For some time past a large Maltese cat, which appeared to be an outcast, has taken up its abode in the barn on Oscar Willard's premises, which are rented by James Rogers at Nunda. Mr. Rogers keeps a valuable horse in this barn, and for several weeks he has noticed this large cat was on very friendly terms with the horse. It was a common occurrence when he came to the barn mornings to find the cat perched on the horse's back, sound asleep.

Yesterday morning Mr. Rogers was awakened at an early hour by a noise on the outside of the door, and upon opening it in came the cat. It would not eat a mouthful of anything, and continually pulled at Mr. Rogers' trousers and kept running towards the door. Its strange actions caused Mr. Rogers to leave the room and go to the barn, headed by the faithful animal. There he found that his horse had been loose in the barn, and, after doing considerable damage to things in general, had fallen, and in some way become wedged down. It was nearly exhausted by its repeated efforts to rise. After the horse had been helped to its feet, the cat made one leap and was on the horse's back, purring and acting in every way as if satisfied with its noble deed in helping its strange mate out of its difficulty.

The Great Swordmakers.

The Italian cities produced some excellent swords. The smiths of Milan and Florence forged blades of exquisite temper, to which they applied tasteful decorations. Benvenuto Cellini made many a noble masterpiece in the enduring steel, and Andrea Ferrara, whose swords were in high favor in England and Scotland, has left his signature on some weapons of fine temper and rare workmanship. There were celebrated sword-cutlers in France, the armorers of Bordeaux being especially noticeable. The German smiths excelled in the manufacture of heavy armor, and the hilts of Nuremberg were admirable. It would take, however, less than the fingers of one hand to tell off the really great swordmakers of England—those worthy of lasting fame.

Canada's Black Musk-Rats.

Along some of the rivers in Eastern Ontario, says the Pilot Mound (Manitoba) Sentinel, there exists colonies of jet-black musk-rats. The fur is much more beautiful and valuable than that of the ordinary brown musk-rat. It would be an interesting experience to introduce a few of the little black animals into the lakes and rivers of the northwest, where they would soon increase in numbers.

In 1820 there were 100 practicing dentists in the United States.

STAGE HORSES BRING LUCK.

Actors Like to Play in a Company that Utilizes the Animals.

There is an old theatrical superstition that horses are very lucky to have in a play, and theatrical superstitions, like all others, die hard. There are one or two leading London managers who, if they were to reveal their inmost thoughts, believe in this superstition, and to this very day. "Cut the cackle and come to the 'osses," was the favorite maxim of the celebrated Ducrow, and he had good cause to believe in "'osses," for they made him one of the most prominent men of his time.

Sir Augustus Harris is a firm believer in the horse theory, for there has not been a recent successful Drury Lane drama in which a horse has not appeared, while a great many of them have owed their success in a great measure to the introduction of the equine. In the present drama running at Drury Lane is represented for the first time in the history of the stage a polo match with trained ponies, that have often played in matches on the actual ground at Hurlingham, in the mimic representation of which, on the stage, they appear every night.

Sir Augustus Harris tells a good story of one of these ponies, a beautiful little gray, formerly the property of Sir George Scott. During one of the rehearsals the ponies were brought down near the footlights that they might get accustomed to the glare and so not get frightened during the performance at night. It so happened that one of the dummy horses that are used in the battle scene—the Last Stand—was lying on the stage. The little gray pony caught sight of it, and struggled until he got over to where it lay. He sniffed and sniffed at it for some minutes and seemed to be very much puzzled; finally, to the great amusement of everybody on the stage, he made a vicious bite at the dummy's ear, which, not being very firmly attached, came off. The pony stood still for a minute with a strange, frightened look in his eyes, and then took to his heels up the stage. For weeks afterward it was impossible to get the pony to come down anywhere near the footlights.

The largest theatrical stables in the world are those kept by a horseman near Drury Lane Theater. Here one often sees more than 100 horses that are being used for various theatrical purposes. From these stables horses are sent all over England with touring companies. Often there will be as many as 200 horses traveling in various parts of the country from this establishment alone.—Boston Traveler.

"What! You say that Herr Schmidle, the merchant, has gone blind? Here's a pretty how d'ye do—I have a bill on the man which is made out 'payable at sight!' "—Dorfbarbier.

One Thing Left Out.

In acrobatic, gymnastic and athletic training one thing seems to be entirely left out; a thing which, if practiced, might prevent many serious consequences and thereby become the useful part of training. How to fall down easily and gracefully, with the least amount of resistance by the muscles, might be made a fine art. Why not adopt a slide and practice feet-slipping with these objects in view. Everybody knows that at this season the worst injuries result from not knowing how to fall. There seems to be nearly always a complication of injury in every fall, such as sprain, bruise and often broken limbs. It is true that for all these mishaps, either separately or in complicated form, and especially for sprains, St. Jacobs Oil is the best known and surest cure. Speaking of sprains, the very worst often result from falls, because the muscles sustain such violent twists from resistance. But whether there is practice of the art or not, the great remedy for pain is sure to cure.

Brute force is the logic of savagery. "Mind over Matter" will be a fiction as long as war exists.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

It needs a better sort of courage to wait than to storm a redoubt.

Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleansing and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life, renewed force and awakening power.

Spring

is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should, but have accumulated in the blood.

Spring

Is, therefore, the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE CEN RE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 19

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. Cronister, of Worth township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Burdine Butler, of Howard township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that William H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George R. Williams, of Worth township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce that James Schofield, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MEN OF STRAW.

The country, remembering Pennsylvania's performances in Republican National conventions in the past, will refuse to take Quay's candidacy seriously. That state had a favorite son up for the nomination in 1860, 1876 and 1888, but, of course, nobody in Pennsylvania or out of it imagined that any of these were really in the race. Simon Cameron received on the first ballot nearly the whole of that state's vote in the convention of 1860, and got the support of one delegate each from Virginia, Iowa and Nebraska, or 50½ votes in all. He was, indeed, third in the list on the first ballot, being led by Seward and Lincoln only, and leading Chase and Bates. He immediately dropped out, however, getting only two votes on the second ballot and none on the third. Hartranft in 1876 received the practically solid support of Pennsylvania until near the end of the balloting, while Fitler received some of the state's vote on the first ballot. Nobody was any more surprised at Cameron's failure to get the nomination than at Fitler's.

When Cameron received a Cabinet post in 1861 he got about as much as he expected to get out of the contest of 1860, When Blaine was beaten in 1876 the men who put up Hartranft accomplished their purpose. Hartranft's vote alone did not beat Blaine. It was never large enough, when added to Blaine's, to give the Maine statesman the nomination. But he was one of the local favorites who held states or parts of states away from Blaine which would otherwise go to him, and thus permitted a combination to be made which gave another man the nomination. Fitler's candidacy was of the opera bouffe order, and had no effect on the result. The intention is that Quay will help to transact the part in 1896 which Hartranft assisted in performing in 1876—to hold enough votes away from McKinley to either force a deal with the Ohio man or to allow a combination to be made against him to overthrow him. This is one of the reasons why Senator Quay will get no support outside of Pennsylvania and why he cannot force the Pennsylvania delegation to vote in his favor long. There are other reasons why he will be at or near the foot of the list in the voting while he is in the list at all, but they need not be mentioned here.

THE fight between the Quay and anti-Quay Republicans, has led to astounding revelations. The anti-Quay leaders of Pittsburg sent a peace proposition to Quay, proposing all offices, state, national and for Allegheny county, and all legislation at Harrisburg shall be for "the mutual political and business advantage which may result thereform" to the Pittsburg anti-Quay leaders and to boss Quay. Quay refused to sign the peace offer sent him by Senator Flinn & Co., and sent back a peace offer of his own, which also proposed a disposing of offices and legislation for private benefit, with conditions not contained in the Flinn offer and which the Flinn party has refused to sign. Senator Quay has now allowed both propositions to be published. The public can now see how offices and legislation are bartered away for "mutual benefit" of the bosses. The proposals are only a history of how things were done by these bosses in the past.

THE Philadelphia *Call*, which is not a party organ and belongs to no faction, in an editorial entitled "Will History Repeat Itself?" says:

"There is slowly dawning upon the consciousness of leading Republicans throughout the country, intensified by the more recently developed bids for the presidency from unexpected quarters, that history may repeat itself, and that the celebrated and disastrous Blaine fight for the presidency, which began in 1876, may be duplicated in 1896, with Governor McKinley as the central figure. While there can be no comparison made between either the two men or their respective relations to the great rank and file of the party, there is a striking analogy between the conditions which surrounded the Blaine candidacy and those which are gathering around the claims of the Ohio statesman. In 1876 the candidacy of James G. Blaine provoked the bitterest antagonism of the bosses of the party, an antagonism of the bosses of the party, an antagonism which finally so disrupted the organization as to make Democratic success a possibility.

A careful study of the political field today reveals the fact that whoever the bosses may or may not favor, they are joined in a common cause to defeat William McKinley, of Ohio. It was thought, previous to his letter of declination, that General Harrison would be the storm centre of boss resistance, but now it seems that against Ohio's favorite son will be leveled the batteries of the bosses. Will they defeat him? Will that defeat involve consequences anything like so serious as in the famous Conklin and Cameron anti-Blaine war? This need hardly be feared, but one lesson it should teach, and that, too, before the gavel falls upon the first session of the St. Louis convention. The bosses should be given to understand that there is a limit to the fight for power among themselves. That limit is where greed would subordinate the will of the majority and endanger the success of a great party.

FOR Congress there are but two Democratic candidates after the honors. Hon. James Kerr, of Clearfield, is anxious to return to the house, while Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will ask for the nomination too. The district is supposed to be represented by one Arnold, and he will likely be renominated by the Republicans. He'll never be elected, though.

HON. FRED KURTZ, editor and proprietor of the CENTRE REPORTER published at Centre Hall, Pa., is asking the Democrats of Centre county to make him Treasurer of that county. He once served with credit in the lower House at Harrisburg and is now regarded as a most formidable candidate for new honors. Sounder or more faithful Democrats are hard to find.—Clearfield *Public Spirit*.

THE "Hornet" remarks "most of the candidates for treasurer have withdrawn, leaving a clearer field for Mr. Kurtz." Any spirit of friendliness manifested in this will certainly be appreciated and laid over for a return of courtesies.

—Come early and get first pick of the greatest assortment of New Spring Clothing ever shown in Centre county at—Faubles.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

THREE WEEKS TERM

List of Jurors Drawn for an Extra Session of Court.

On Monday the jury commissioners met to draw a set of thirty-six traverse jurors for a third week of court, April term, commencing Monday, May 11th, 1896. This is deemed necessary owing to the large number of cases awaiting trial:

TRAVERSE JURORS—3RD WEEK.

R. H. Boal, Harris.
John Dolan, Marion.
Wm. Farber, Patton.
A. J. Gorton, Philipsburg.
Scott Bailey, College twp.
James Uzzle, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Irvin, Ferguson.
Eward Bubb, Ferguson.
C. T. Fryberger, Philipsburg.
J. M. Bunnell, Philipsburg.
A. V. Hamilton, Spring.
Henry Rothrock, Spring.
J. B. Rockey, Patton.
John Braucht, Penn.
G. G. Fink, Huston.
Robert Fry, Ferguson.
Andrew Hall, Union.
Elrey Henderson, Marion.
H. Q. Pletcher, Howard.
Irvin B. Luse, Millheim.
J. F. Schoonover, Philipsburg.
Franklin Waite, Marion.
N. J. McCloskey, Curtin.
Foster Dearment, Howard.
A. J. Swartz, Spring.
John Stewart, College.
T. W. Davidson, Rush.
D. T. Raymond, Haines.
John D. Wagner, Worth.
Samuel Garbrick, Howard twp.
Perry Steele, Spring.
John Sheckler, Boggs.
M. R. Adams, Worth.
H. C. Crissman, Bellefonte.
Wm. Royer, Bellefonte.
J. W. Henny, Centre Hall.

IMMENSE PROFITS.

The enormous profits of the Standard Oil company, which the last Republican legislature helped to strengthen in its monopoly, are causing the independent oil men in Venango region to make some calculations. The capital stock of the Standard is $100,000,000, and there are said to be 972,500 shares of stock outstanding.

The company began its dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, increasing them to 8 per cent. and later 10 per cent., and also declared a 25 per cent. scrip dividend. Since then the dividends have been 12 per cent. annually until the last quarter of 1895, when 5 per cent. extra was paid, and again last month, when 10 per cent. was declared.

In other words, it paid 17 per cent. last year, and even without additional extras this year is good for 22 per cent. or $22,000,000 for dividends, which would mean net profits, over and above the enormous expenses and princely salaries, of over $60,000 a day, Sundays included, or $2,500 an hour for each of the twenty-four and more than $40 a second.—Ex.

Keep Your Coins.

The latest bunco game is one worked on the honest farmers and country storekeepers. The swindler claims to be a Treasury detective looking for counterfeit coin. He asks the farmers and storekeepers to submit their coin for inspection. He puts on the silver dollars a chemical solution which turns them black, declares them spurious, and takes them with him. He also warns his victims that they are liable to arrest for having counterfeit money in their possession, and causes them to keep very quiet about the matter, thus helping him along in his work of bunco.

Centre Hall Has Them.

An exchange tells the story of a boy who was sent to market with a sack of roasting ears, and after lingering around town all day went home without selling them. When his mother asked him why he had not sold his corn he said no one asked him what he had in his sack. There are many merchants like that boy. They have plenty of goods for sale, but they fail to tell what they have in their sack. If they expect to sell goods in this day and age of the world they must open up their stock in trade.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by W. A. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Clothing at Sacrifice Prices.

A full supply of men's and boys' clothing at sacrifice prices, on account of sheriff's sale, at the old Philadelphia Branch. Never a chance like it for bargains in or out of Bellefonte, like at the old Lewins stand.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, March 22, at Emanuel's church, at 10 a. m. At Centre Hall, at p. m. At St. Marks, at 7 p. m.

—Come early and get first pick of the greatest assortment of New Spring Clothing ever shown in Centre county at—Faubles.

Must Use the Knife

Saib the Surgeon, but Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was taken and the Knife Avoided.

The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, N. Y., recently published the following interesting account of how Wm. W. Adams of 127 South avenue, that city was saved from a painful operation by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. Adams said: "Three years ago I was taken with kidney disease very badly; at times I was completely prostrated; in fact, was so bad that the day was set for the doctors to perform an operation upon me. But I decided I would not submit. I had been put in hot water baths, and, in fact, nearly every means was tried to help me. Upon the day set for the operation I commenced the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and from that moment began to gain, and it was not long before I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. My weight has increased and I never was so well as I am now. I have recommended

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

to many people for it saved my life."

In speaking to Mrs. Adams, she said "About a year ago I was in a very feeble state of health, being completely run down. I had doctored considerably, but without permanent relief. One day one of my neighbors advised me to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which I did. My trouble was dyspepsia, and for a long while I was unable to be about at all; but after taking a few doses I was completely cured and now enjoy good health."

Hundreds of men and women with that "run down" condition, unable to work, have recovered health and strength through this remarkable remedy. It purifies the blood, stirs the liver and kidneys to a healthy action. In cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver, and urinary troubles, it is a well-known specific.

BOALSBURG IS THE PLACE!

To buy Furniture and Wall Paper at the lowest prices.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room Suits,
Side Boards,
Chairs, Etc.

Just received several thousand Bolts of Wall Paper, of latest designs and styles, at from 6c to 30c per Bolt.

Undertaking in all its branches attended to promptly. Charges moderate. Time given to good parties.

F. W. WEBER,

BOALSBURG, - - PA.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

PERSONS TO TRAVEL

WANTED.—Several faithful gentlemen and ladies to travel for established house.

SALARY $780.00 AND EXPENSES.

Position permanent if suited; also increase. State reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE NATIONAL,
316-317-318 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED SALESMEN We want one or two good men in each county to take orders for a choice line of Nursery Stock or Seed Potatoes. Stock and seed guaranteed. We can give you steady employment with good pay. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. State when writing which you prefer to sell. Address

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y

Spring Opening

-O F-

NEW CLOTHES!

We know that clothes were never so handsome, never so cheap, and never in the history of Centre county has any concern attempted to show such a large and attractive assortment of styles and patterns as you will see with us.

We have everything that a tasty, stylish dresser could desire. The newest styles and the lowest prices, always here.

WE WANT YOUR CUSTOM, AND WE WANT IT NOW,

And we want it always. Our prices and our method of doing business, (insuring you satisfaction or your money refunded), is the way we expect to obtain and retain your patronage. Come one, Come all and see

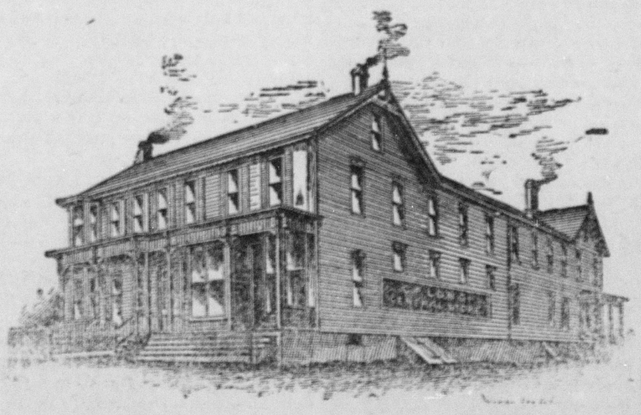
**The Handsomest,
The Greatest,
The Largest,
The Best,
And the Cheapest**

Assortment of Clothing ever shown in Centre county

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE.



Mid Winter Sale.

The cold weather is here. It will continue for some time. Protection from the cold blasts is the first thought when Winter strikes you. And then where it can be secured with the least possible cash outlay. You will need Heavy Underwear, Heavy Clothing, Blankets, Mittens, Gloves, and anything that will turn cold. You want good goods and you want it cheap, too. We have everything you will want. We sell it at figures that our competitors dare not think of. We propose to get rid of our immense stock, and have

MARKED DOWN PRICES ON ALL GOODS!

The goods must go, and the prices we intend selling them at will make them go with a rush. Do you need anything? If you do, get in the swim. Our fine line of Dress Goods will be sold at a sacrifice. We want you to have the benefit, what we want is the room, and will have it regardless of cost. Come while they last.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Grace Smith spent several days visiting friends at Boalsburg.

——J. A. Aikens and family, of Bellefonte, visited friends in Centae Hall Tuesday.

——W. W. Boob was down in Mechanicsburg Friday and Saturday on business.

——Miss Dora Wingard, of Tusseyville, visited in Centre Hall Wednesday.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan was in Boalsburg over Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Fisher.

——Albert Mingle and wife, of Bellefonte, spent Tuesday with friends in Centre Hall.

——J. D. Auman, of Colyer, dropped in this week, and subscribed for all the news agoing.

——B. D. Brisbin stepped out of the grain and coal business Monday morning. George Ocker succeeds him.

——Mr. David Kerr, of Centre county, is this week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Foster.—Mifflinburg *Telegraph*.

——Mrs. E. J. Ward, and son Arthur, of Bellefonte, visited her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street, over Sunday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gast, of Mifflinburg, were guests at the home of Mr. William B. Mingle over Sunday.

——David Smetzler, one of the REPORTER'S good patrons gave us a call Tuesday. He now resides near Centre Hill.

——Simon Harper has been somewhat indisposed for several days, and is confined to the house in consequence.

——Will J. Conley and wife, of Bellefonte, took advantage of the good sleighing Tuesday and drove over to Centre Hall.

——Rev. W. E. Fischer, of Shamokin, former pastor of the Lutheran church, at this place, was in town Monday.

——William Michael, living on the McNitt farm, a short distance west of town, is seriously ill with Bright's disease. He is well up in years.

——Miss Agnes Murray left yesterday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. H. F. Bitner, at Millersville. Pa. She expects to remain several weeks.

——James P. Herring, of Altoona, is putting in his vacation among his old friends in the valley, and for several days has been the guest of M. B. Richard.

——Wagner Geiss, the mercantile appraiser for Centre county, will begin his duties about April 1st. It will take him about one month to cover the county.

——Frank Bowersox, candidate for Treasurer, was in Centre Hall yesterday. While out on an electioneering tour on wheels he was caught in the big snow.

——Mrs. William Jordon and daughter Miss Grace, have been visiting friends in Centre Hall. They are on their way to their future home in Ohio.

——Al Krape and his wife are both confined to their beds with pneumonia and la grippe. They have been ill for about two weeks, and Al. is having a hard time of it.

——Dr. W. A. McGeehon left last week for Allegheny county, in which section he intends locating. The family will remain in Centre Hall for a week or so, before removing.

——George B. Haines and Thomas Royer, two of Rebersburg's good and jovial citizens were in Centre Hall on Tuesday. Mr. Haines had been urged by many Democrats throughout the county to be a candidate for Commissioner, but declined the honor.

——Jared Fleisher, of Philadelphia, and Isaiah Fleisher, of Jamestown, N. Y., sons of Daniel Fleisher, are visiting their father here. They came on to attend the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Julian Fleming.

Methodist Conference.

The Methodist Conference is in session in Williamsport this week, and Rev. Illingworth is in attendance at the sessions of the body. The Conference will likely continue the balance of the week. It is a large gathering of the ministers of the church, and several hundred are expected to be present The appointments will not be announced before the close.

Audited the Accounts.

The borough authorities met this week and went over the accounts of the different officers. While we are not in debt there is no money in the treasury. Dr. Hosterman was appointed one of the officers to fill a vacancy on the board.

Sheriff Sale of Clothing.

A full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing, for men and boys, must be sold at once, on account of sheriff's sale, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte. Hurry up, if you want a bargain.

—An Elegant Display of New Spring Clothing. See them at—Faubles.

OAK HALL.

An Interesting Chapter of Incidents from This Business Point.

The weather was quite snowy on Sunday and Monday. We have some good sleighing at present.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchel are visitors at the home of her parents, I. G. Irvin. Wm. looks healthy and is as jolly as ever.

Jacob Klinger is making large sales of fresh fish during this season. Go it Jacob, it will pay you.

David Gingerich is at gresent moving. He expects to be out in the field to electioneer for sheriff. Go for it, David, there will be a hot time if you don't make it.

T. F. Gramley is busy gathering in eggs and butter and killing beavers.

Henry Dale is seriously ill at present; we hope he will soon recover and be out again.

Wagner Geiss is a jolly good teacher. He comes to this place and goes right through with the school that others could do nothing with.

Little Pansy Knoff, who has been very ill with brain fever, is slowly improving.

R. C. Gilliland, of Snow Shoe township, candidate for sheriff, was seen in our town. He thinks he would make a good sheriff.

S. M. Bell, of Boalsburg, was taking the train for Centre Hall, to take orders for stoves. He says he was successful.

I. M. Weiland and Wm. Meyers left for Danville with Samuel Grove, of Boalsburg, whom they will place in the asylum.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Coxey returned to Altoona, on Tuesday. They were at home to attend his father's funeral.

Our friend Wm. Sellers, and his little hand satchel were making a business trip to Bellefonte on Friday.

Mrs. and Miss Riley, of Boalsburg, spent Tuesday at Boalsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fisher arrived on Tuesday, to attend the funeral of his sister Lillie, on Wednesday forenoon.

Edward Sellers has been making some shipments of late.

Ira C. Korman received some corn shellers the other day. Farmers try them.

Mr. Louder moved into the Rev. Hammill home on Tuesday. He bought the farm about a year ago.

LINDEN HALL.

Another Newsy Letter From Our Alert Correspondent.

Messrs. S. D. Gettig, of Bellefonte, and W. E. Gettig, of Altoona, were visiting at the home of their mother, one mile east of town.

Quite a number of our people are making good use of the snow. Sleigh bells are jingling in every direction. People wishing to have sleigh rides must take advantage of it while it is here.

Mrs. Carpers sale, which took place on Saturday, was well attended by the people of Penn and Nittany valleys.

Mr. Abe Harshbergers sale, which took place on Monday, was also well attended considering the inclemency of the weather.

Mrs. Deitzel, of Tusseyville, was seen in this community on Friday.

The many friends of Rev. C. H. Goodling will be glad to hear of his return to this charge, which he has ably filled for the past three years.

Mr. Miller, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Mr. McClintic and family over Sunday.

Some of the young people of Linden Hall seemed to have an enjoyable time at the sale on Saturday.

Robert Gilliland, of Snow Shoe, was in town quite recently; he is a candidate for sheriff.

Mr. Henry Zeigler, accompanied by his daughters Lizzie and Katie, spent Saturday in Bellefonte.

James Swab, of this place, spent last Wednesday in Bellefonte.

A. J. Gettig and his mother left on Tuesday morning for Aaronsburg, where they expect to visit among friends a few days.

Miss Weaver, of Aaronsburg, was visiting friends in this community last week.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature and Rain and Snow Fall, Registered at the Reporter office.

Temperature.	Highest	Lowest.	
March 11	19	13	cloudy, snow.
" 12	22	20	fair, storm.
" 13	25	13	clear.
" 14	31	5	below 0, clear.
" 15	27	14	cloudy.
" 16	34	21	cloudy.
" 17	41	19	clear.
" 18	44	10	clear.

On 15, day and night 4½ in. snow; on 15, day 2½ in. snow, at night 1 inch snow.

Wednesday night, 17th, 6 in. snow.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, Our esteemed Sabbath school superintendent, Dr. W. A. McGeehon, has decided to remove from our midst, and locate in another part of the state, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his departure our Sabbath school loses a faithful officer, who was always found at his post, and one who never faltered in his duties both in the school and in the church.

Resolved, That we extend to him our sincere regrets at his departure, and hope that in his new field of labor he may find as warm friends as those he leaves behind, and that his future pathway through life may be filled with pleasant memories of kind associations, both here and in his new home.

EMILY ALEXANDER.
W. W. DELLETT.
W. A. KRISE.

—An Elegant Display of New Spring Clothing. See them at—Faubles.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

NO-TO-BAC

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

Cold Weather Goods.

The sharp blasts that come in January are a forcible reminder of many things that were heretofore forgotten. Blankets, Comforts, Woolen Hose, Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, etc. We can supply you with these necessities for a small amount of money.

HARPER & KREAMER, Centre Hall.

SALE REGISTER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.—J. J. Moser, Oak Hall, at 1 o'clock, horse, cow, buggy, harness, cutter, drill, table, chairs, and other articles. Wm. Goheen auct.

MONDAY, MARCH 23.—William Grossman, one-Half mile north of Tusseyville, horses, cows, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.—James H. McCool, 1 mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cattle, implements hogs, etc. At 1 o'clock; Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.—At Centre Hall hotel, lot of beds, mattresses, spring bed, bedding, dishes, chairs, carpets, bureaus, tables, washstands, sleigh, sled, etc. At 1 o'clock; Wm. Goheen auct

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.—Howard Homan, at Centre Hall, beds stoves, buggy, sleigh, harness and many other articles.

MARCH 26.—Mrs. N. Benner, south of Old Fort, at 1 o'clock, 4 horses, 2 cows, 5 head young cattle, sheep, farm implements, etc. D. H. Rule Auct.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.—E G. Van Pelt, in Centre Hall, at 1 o'clock, chamber suits, parlor suit, 2 double heater coal stoves, 2 kitchen stoves, chairs, bed springs, carpets, etc.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	30
Oats	18
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	12
Lard	6½
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf.

—An Elegant Display of New Spring Clothing. See them at—Faubles.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SWEET PEAS.

Mixed Varieties { Per pound . . . . 40c. / Half pound . . . 25c. / Quarter pound . . 15c.

THE ONLY

DOUBLE SWEET PEA, BRIDE OF NIAGARA.

(True to Name.)

Price—Packet 25c. Half packet 15c.

THE WONDERFUL

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE,

Only 15 Cents.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1896,

The Pioneer Seed Catalogue.

Tried and True Novelties.—Fuchsias, Roses, Blackberry, The Pearl Gooseberry, Potatoes, Earliest Tomato Known, etc.

Lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsias, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables. Filled with good things, old and new. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 10 cts., which may be deducted from first order—really Free,—or free with an order for any of the above.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JAMES VICK'S SONS

CLEVAN DINGES,

General Insurance and Real Estate.

18 East Third St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNA.

Fire, Life, Accident and All Kinds of Insurance at Lowest Rates possible in first class Cash Companies.

Real estate bought, sold and exchanged. Your patronage invited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for terms or call at office.

HERE IS THE PLACE

To buy Furniture at Bottom Prices. Two large Rooms full. Come and see the Grand Display; Latest Styles.

WALL PAPER READY TRIMMED

Mr. Krumbine will hang paper, and do all kinds of out-door painting. Best quality of paint for sale.

WINDOW BLINDS.

All kinds of repairing done at once.

UNDERTAKING, PRACTICAL EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

J. S. DAUBERMAN, Centre Hall.

CLEARING SALE

All Winter Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, in all grades will be

SOLD AT COST!

We must have room for our Spring stock. and big bargains are now in order.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW, Centre Hall.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Boys or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Foutz's Powders will give Satisfaction.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the register of wills of Centre County, on the estate of Alexander Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, without delay, for settlement to

DAVID L. KERR,
WILLIAM A. KERR.
Executors, Centre Hill.

feb13-6t

THURSTON GRAND RAPIDS OHIO CHEMICAL COMPANY

Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never known to disease but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 15 p. m., Washington at 7 30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.32 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 18	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 28	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
4 58		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 32
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

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FEW BUFFALOES LEFT.

ONCE THEY ROAMED THE WESTERN PLAINS IN COUNTLESS NUMBERS.

Riding for Fifty Miles Through a Herd of 4,000,000 Animals---How They Were Ruthlessly Slaughtered.

Few people are now aware of the former wonderful extent of the buffalo, writes Frank G. Carpenter in the Washington "Star." No animal has ever existed in such large numbers nor covered so much territory. Buffaloes formerly roamed over the country as far east as Washington city, and there are records of herds of thousands being seen in Pennsylvania not long before the Revolution. A hundred years ago they came in great droves to drink at the Blue Lick springs of Kentucky. Daniel Boone speaks of them, and it is now only a few years since they existed by the millions on the great plains of the West. In 1871, now only twenty-five years ago, Colonel R. I. Dodge rode for fifty miles through a herd of buffaloes which he estimated as being twenty-five miles wide. This was along the Arkansas River.

At one point he was able to get upon a hill, and he says he could see this vast herd of buffaloes stretching out from six to ten miles in every direction. The herd was moving, and it took five days to pass a given point. Professor Hornaday says that at the lowest estimate there were 4,000,000 buffaloes in this one herd, and this, as I have said, was only twenty-five years ago. In 1868 a traveler along the Kansas Pacific Railroad states that the train at one time passed through one hundred and twenty miles of solid buffalo. The plains were blackened with them, and more than once the cars were stopped by them. The best authority of the National Museum as to the early buffalo is George Catlin, who spent the greater part of his life in the West studying the Indian, and who made many pictures of the buffalo as they existed before the great destruction began. He tells of herds of millions, and says that their roaring sounded like thunder, and tells how the Indians killed them by the hundreds of thousands for the skins, for which they received only a pint of whisky apiece.

You would not think that such immense herds could be wiped out. The buffalo, however, are very dull beasts in many ways. They are a mixture of stupidity and intelligence which it is hard to understand. These mighty herds were made up of companies, or clumps, of buffaloes of from twenty to one hundred each, each clump being led and taken care of by one strong bull. In going for water one of the old cows of the clump would start ahead and nose along the track of a dry stream for miles until it found a water-hole, the others of that company following in single file. The herd would then drink, and would lie down to rest before eating. This would seem to mean a high degree of intelligence. But such evidence is not shown in their attempting to escape from man. A hunter might lie with a repeating rifle near such a herd, and pick off one after the other without apparently frightening or scaring the rest. If they ran it was usually against the wind, and they were cowards except when brought to bay. At first the skins brought but little and the temptation to kill was not so great. Still, thousands were killed for the pure fun of killing them. The southern herd, which contained about four million, existed as late as 1870, up to which time only about half a million buffaloes a year were killed from it. As soon as the railroads came in, hunters came by the scores, and, with breech-loading rifles, killed the animals by thousands. Captain Jack Bridges killed by contract 1142 buffaloes of this herd in six weeks. Buffalo Bill earned his title by the numbers of buffalo he killed in a short time, and Mr. Hornaday tells of one hunter who told him that he had killed sixty-three buffaloes in less than an hour. In some places the buffaloes were driven over precipices, breaking their necks by the fall, and being skinned afterward.

With some of these hunter murderers the ordinary process of skinning was not fast enough, and they invented a way of skinning the buffalo by means of horses. They would cut the skin at the neck and down the belly and around the legs at the knees. A stout iron bar, like a hitching post, was then driven down through the skull about eighteen inches into the earth. Then a rope was tied to the thick skin of the neck. The other end of the rope was hitched to the whiffle tree of a pair of horses, or to the rear axle of a wagon. The horses were whipped up, and the skin was either torn in two or torn from the buffalo, with about fifty pounds of flesh sticking to it. This method, however, was not a success, and was soon given up. About fifty thousand buffaloes have been killed for their tongues, no account having been made for their skins. For a long time every skin sent to the market represented about five buffaloes, the others having been destroyed. Thousands of buffaloes were killed by firelight and moonlight, the fires in such cases being made for the purpose. During the year 1873 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad alone carried a quarter of a million buffalo robes, and more than a million and a half pounds of buffalo meat, and during the three years following 1872 more than three million buffaloes were slaughtered by the white men, and of these 1,800,000 were wasted. The great southern herd had been annihilated by 1875. At this time the market had been overstocked with robes, and the hunters got from 65 cents to $1.15 for them.

There was then left only the great herd of the northern part of the United States. Its destruction began in 1880, at which time about 100,000 buffaloes were shipped out of the country every year. The Indians of the northwestern territory marketed about 75,000 buffaloes a year. As soon as the railroads came in to the country the hunters came in, and in 1882 there were 5000 hunters and skinners at work. They killed the buffaloes by the thousands for their robes, getting from $1.50 to $3.50 apiece for them, and within about four years this other vast herd was wiped out. In 1876 it was estimated that there were half a million buffaloes within a radius of 150 miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffalo robes ever shipped to the East was sent over the railroad.

The hunting of the buffaloes was immensely profitable. According to the figures of Mr. Hornaday, hundreds of thousands of dollars were made out of the slaughter long before 1840. From 1835 to 1840 there were five expeditions, which killed buffaloes worth more than a million dollars, and the buffaloes killed up to that time within twenty years realized a sum of more than $3,000,000. There are records of single fur firms who handled hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of hides. Joseph Ullman, of New York and St. Paul, in 1881 bought about $90,000 worth of buffalo robes, in 1882 an equal amount, and about $120,000 worth of buffalo hides. This firm within four years paid more than $310,000 for buffalo robes and hides, and, in connection with one other firm, they sold enough skins to bring in about $2,000,000. There were a number of other fur dealers who made money out of the business, to say nothing of those who got rich off buffalo meat and buffalo bones. In a trip which I took over the Canadian Pacific road a few years ago, I saw mountains of buffalo bones at many of the stations. The railroads shipped them East by the millions of pounds. In 1872 more than 1,000,000 pounds were shipped over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and this road in 1874 handled nearly 7,000,000 pounds. The bones were sold by the ton, to be ground up for fertilizer. In some cases they were crushed before shipment, and crushed bones were worth $18 a ton, while the uncrushed sold for $12 per ton. The meat of most of these buffaloes went to waste. It seldom brought more than two or three cents a pound, and it was chiefly of value when dried or jerked. Jerked meat sometimes brought as high as ten cents per pound, the tongues being worth much more.

Several Strange Customs.

Among other customs enforced by Persian etiquette is the rule that where a superior dines with an inferior, the latter brings in the first dish himself. It must be held at arm's length, carried perfectly horizontal and deposited precisely in the right place at once.

In Ashantee many families are forbidden the use of certain meats. In like manner others are forbidden to wear clothes of a certain color.

Every house must be decked with flowers on New Year's day in Japan, and to supply the demand, the shops are always filled with dwarf peach trees at that time of the year.

If a carriage upsets or injures another carriage in the streets of St. Petersburg, or if a person is knocked down, the horses of the offending vehicle are seized and confiscated to the use of the Fire Brigade.

The City Council of the Japanese capital has passed an ordinance directing that all children be labeled with their parents' names and addresses.

Clapping the hands in various ways is the polite method in Central Africa of saying, "Allow me," "I beg pardon," "Permit me to pass," and "Thanks." It is resorted to in respectful introduction and leavetaking, and is also equivalent to "Hear! hear!" When inferiors are called, they respond by two brisk claps of the hands, signifying, "I am coming."

It is the practice of the Ashantees and Fantees to bury one-third of the property of a dead man, converted into gold dust, under his head, and rifling the grave of an enemy is considered the proper action for a warrior.

Crows Hunt a Fox.

Ira Stone of Taylorsville, Va., recently witnessed a most curious combat. While crossing a field he saw a number of crows fighting furiously with something. As he neared the scene of conflict he saw that the object of attack was a large gray fox. The fox would rush open-mouthed upon his antagonists, but they would dodge and peck viciously at his back. Once, when the fox sought to escape by running, the birds formed a solid wall before him.

Reynard immediately changed his tactics. He threw himself on the ground and began to roll quickly over in the direction of his foes. This ruse proved ineffective, for the crows simply widened the circle the had drawn around him, and as he came tumbling toward them attacked him with redoubled energy. The fox would in all probability have been vanquished, had not sight of Mr. Stone put all the combatants to flight. Evidently, from the many tufts of fur found on the ground, the fox suffered considerably.—New York Press.

The Highest Price for a Book.

M. Quaritch, the London dealer, asks $26,000 for a psalter printed for the use of the Benedictine monastery of St. James at Mentz. It is said to be the highest price ever asked for a book. The volume is printed on vellum, and is the third book ever printed, the second printed with a date. It was published in 1459.

The Spirit of a Will Prevails.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has written an opinion of much value and interest in deciding to admit to probate the will of Mary A. Buchan. The will was written on two sides of a sheet of notepaper, and the lack of punctuation and some confusion as to capitals show that the woman was not possessed of great education, or was writing under some unusual difficulties. It is possible, however, to make out the main design of the testator. Surrogate Fitzgerald carefully reviewed the evidence. One of the witnesses who was interested in sustaining the will swore that the legal requirements were fulfilled in the signing and publication of the will, but the other witness, who seemed to have a leaning toward the other side, gave testimony showing that it was not properly executed. Surrogate Fitzgerald says: "The statute in reference to wills was enacted to effectuate, not to defeat, the wishes of competent testators who act without constraint in respect to the disposition of their estates." He shows by many citations from the reports that when the circumstances indicate a purpose to make a will in a certain way the courts favor such an interpretation of the evidence as will not lead to a miscarriage of justice. In some cases the execution of a will has been proved, even where the subscribing witnesses, for some corrupt purpose, deny that it was properly executed. The New York State courts have permitted the publication of a will to be shown from circumstances where there was no direct or positive evidence by the witnesses. The decision is another indication of the unwillingness of the courts to disturb the will of any person because of the lack of overwhelming technical proof of all the facts required to be shown. Surrogate Fitzgerald's review of the cases on the subject will be of great value to those who practice probate law.—New York Tribune.

The Quinine Trade.

Quinine extracting has undergone a vast change within the past thirty year. The extraordinary demand for the drug incident to the war raised its price for a while up to over $3 an ounce. Two great Philadelphia firms at that time had a monopoly of its manufacture.

Three firms, with New York as their central sales places, are now engaged in the manufacture of sulphate of quinine and its cognate salts. The duty has been removed, and foreign quinine competes in this market. Despite the fact that foreign manufacturers can get the need bark at their own doors, and that American manufacturers are compelled to buy their bark in London or Amsterdam and pay freight to this country, the product of the latter has still preference among American physicians.

Still vast amounts of foreign quinine find a market here. Three years ago foreign manufacturers found themselves overloaded with the drug, and sought an outlet for their surplus here. Over 3,000,000 ounces were entered at this port, which was an increase of three-quarters of a million ounces beyond the importations of any previous year. It wrought much disturbance, and the price was hammered down until twenty-seven cents per ounce was touched. That was low-water mark. It has taken nearly two years to absorb that surplus, but trade is on a natural basis again, and prices have risen to thirty cents per ounce, the highest for years. The value of the total product made and marketed throughout this city amounts to about $1,000,000.—New York Mail and Express.

10,000,000 Tons of Coal.

A prominent New York coal merchant, while showing a Pittsburg friend about New York on the occasion of the latter's first visit to the metropolis, took him to the top of one of the very highest buildings in town and pointed out to him the different objects of interest that could be seen. The Western man took in the beautiful view of the bay, and then looked northward over miles and miles of roofs and chimneys, over the vast expense of street and park, business buildings and dwellings, and then turned to his friend with the remark that the most astonishing thing to him was that it was so clear. Not a blot of smoke marred the landscape. Clear and brilliant in the sun of a brilliant winter day, New York was clean and neat, and the greatest possible contrast to the dingy and grimy cities of the West, where the use of coal is not restricted to certain kinds.

New Yorkers have made a study of the combusion of coal, and have learned how to get the most out of it with the least dirt and smoke. The enormous amount of 10,000,000 tons of anthracite coal is now burned every year in New York, and this is not at all remarkable when it is considered to what an extent the use of coal enters into the everyday life of the people.

The coal dealers of New York are legion, and the business has grown to immense proportions. The ease with which coal can be shipped to New York and unloaded in order to get it to the market with the least posible handling has contributed, to a great extent, to the success which New York coal merchants have attained.—New York Mail and Express.

Has a Peculiar Mania.

A lawyer of Biddeford, Me., is afflicted with a peculiar mania for collecting lamps of all sorts. His house is filled with every kind of lantern he has been able to buy, including a full line of bicycle lamps. He visits Boston frequently and always brings back with him a new lot of lamps. His craze costs him a good deal of money, and he declares that he is aware of the folly of it, but entirely unable to resist it.—New York Sun.

A Phenomenal Mathematician.

The New York Central Railroad office has secured a phenomenal mathematician in its service, in the person of Alfred Blum, a sixteen-year-old newsboy. The boy applied for a position and expressed a willingness to submit to an immediate examination, and stake the fate of his application on the result.

The boy made his way into the presence of Controller Carstensen and asked for a position. He had a letter of recommendation, wherein the statement was made that he was a master of mathematics and a lightning calculator. After briefly questioning him concerning his antecedents, age and experience, the controller of the big railroad became interested. He gave the boy the most difficult problems in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Then he called in sixty clerks to witness the remarkable performances of the young fellow with the scrambled hair and buttonhole bouquet.

Young Blum is described as a most remarkable hand at figures. Since the age of four he has shown an aptitude for mathematics that has proved to be a rare talent. Up to this time he has sold papers in Albany and supported the family. His father has been an invalid, and he was the bread-winner for several small children. His devotion to his duty made everybody his friend, and those who knew how hard he worked for others and what sacrifices he made were quick to give him an opportunity to make money by his wonderful gift. He gave exhibitions of computation that were paid for by those who took an interest in his welfare.

A Forest of Freak Trees.

There is no spot in the entire State of New Jersey that is as prolific of curiously shaped tree-growths as Mildworth, the Five Mile Beach seaside resort. Students who delight in studying odd tree formations find here a rich field for observation.

The forest growth embraces holly, cedar, oak, wild cherry and a dozen other varieties. The holly trees are the ones that have assumed the most fantastic shapes. There are several dozen odd growths, which, in their outlines, are nearly perfect.

One large holly has grown for years into the shape of an elephant's trunk. Another, standing close by, is a perfect imitation of a harp. An old and gnarled wild cherry tree, standing in this forest of wonder, has formed itself into an arch. It is called the "rainbow tree," and was made famous among its companions by ex-President Harrison and Baby McKee, who stood under it to have their photographs taken. Then there is a holly whose trunk has broken in two about eight feet from the ground and, after growing apart a distance of four feet, rounds off and comes together, forming a perfect letter O. A grizzled old cedar, that no doubt has stood for ages, has a limb growing into a beautiful and perfect pair of antlers, that, were they bone, would do service for the proudest buck that ever roamed the forest. There is a holly branch that has shaped itself into a fairly good imitation of a sword and hilt. Over a little summer house near the beach are the words: "Wildwood," "Welcome," in letters of holly in natural growth.

The Finest Turquoises.

The finest turquoises, and richest in color, have been found for centuries in small veins in a clay slate, near Nishapoor, near Meshed, Persia, but these mines, long so prolific, have been rudely worked, and are now almost exhausted. Many turquoises reach the market from Egypt; they are really obtained from Mount Sinai. This variety, though generally dark blue when found, often changes in a short time to milky green. Very lately, also, turquoises, have been announced in New South Wales, Australia, but the yield thus far has been trifling and of a very inferior quality. New Mexico is the principal source of supply, near Santa Fe, and also in the Buno Mountains, in Grant County; the rocks here are yellow and gray quartzite sandstone, with porphyry dykes; the sandstones are, probably, of carboniferous age, but so uplifted and metamorphosed that their sedimentary character is obscured.

Companies are now working mines near Los Cerrillos, and the Buno Mountain, New Mexico, and elsewhere in that region. Much of the product is pale in color; but a great quantity of turquoise of robin's-egg blue, equal to the finest Persian stones, are obtained, and a single piece sold for $4,000 is reported. Many of these gems have gone to Europe, where their excellence is acknowledged, and the total American sales from 1890 to the beginning of 1894 were not less than $500,000. This has proved the most profitable gem mining in the United States.—Washington Star.

Vault Built For Endless Ages.

When the Bank of the United States was established in Washington nearly 100 years ago, steel vaults were unknown, so the vault was built of brick. The old building is now occupied by Riggs & Co., as a bank. Recently it was decided to put in a steel vault, and last week a force of men were set at work on the old vault with crowbars and blasting powder. After five days' work and the removal of many tons of brick, the vault is apparently as impregnable as ever. It was built in two parts. The inner shell was square, with an arched ceiling. Outside of this brick were laid in cement to a thickness of nearly four feet, making the interior in the shape of a cube. At the corners of the arch the brick wall was allowed almost double its thickness elsewhere. The brick were as hard as stone, and the cement by long standing had become practically indestructible. The old vault has protected almost countless millions of wealth in its time, and even now, after the present work, it is still in a condition to furnish absolute security.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SMUGGLERS' TRICKS.

The Amount of Contraband Diamonds Startles Revenue Officers.

Diamonds are being smuggled into this country at such a rate as to startle the Treasury officials. What to do the Treasury does not exactly know, inasmuch as this particular sort of fraud on the Government is almost safe from detection.

Diamonds may be hidden in many ways so as to escape suspicion by the most vigilant customs inspector. Women conceal them in their hair sometimes. They have been discovered in hollow bootheels, in cakes of soap, in rifle cartridges, and even between a porous plaster and the skin of the wearer. They have been known to have been fed to a dog before landing, the animal being subsequently killed and cut open. One passenger swallowed a diamond worth $1,000, and detective, having administered an emetic, was obliged to sit down and wait.

The whole customs business may be likened to a financial institution that is constantly under siege by people anxious to rob it. Few people have any scruples against cheating the Treasury. No woman and scarcely any man hesitates to beat the tariff if he or she thinks he or she can do so without being suspected. Inspectors are led to many discoveries by the nervousness of amateur smugglers. Women engaged in such enterprises, large or small, very commonly "give themselves away" to the stewards or stewardesses on board ships. These employees, now matter how heavily feed, are always on the watch for smugglers. Their interest in passengers relates only to the money they can get out of them, and they are sure of a substantial reward in cash for every smuggler detected through information given by them.

One of the customs officials, now stationed in Washington, tells a story of a lame man whom he met while he was on his way from Nova Scotia to Boston in a steamer. He chanced to occupy a stateroom with the lame man. The latter took off his cork leg when he went to bed, and the other joked him about the advantage of being able to take off one's legs on retiring. The lame man replied that there was another advantage, and thereupon exhibited the leg, which was hollow and contained $2,000 or $3,000 worth of jewelry. He explained that he was in the jewelry business. On arriving at Boston he went ashore with a ragged hand satchel and behaved quite insolently to the customs officials, throwing down the satchel and saying that they might look it over if they wanted to. The officers were disgusted, but they permitted the fellow to limp away without interference.

The same official tells another story about a wink that cost an ingenious individual $10,000. The smuggler had arrived at New York, and his trunks had been examined and marked as O. K. He walked up the pier after them, and was perfectly safe from detection, seemingly. But an officer at the gate through which he passed saw him wink his left eye. This wink, as a matter of fact, was addressed to a partner who was standing in some anxiety of mind on the further side of the gate. It was enough for the officer, who said immediately: "Stop, sir! I want to look at your trunks again!" He did so, and found that one of them had a false bottom, beneath which $10,000 worth of contraband goods were hidden. They were confiscated.

On one ocasion the inspectors at New York had news of a brig that was going to fetch a large quantity of smuggled cigars. When the vessel arrived they went aboard of her and made a thorough search, but without finding anything contraband. The laugh was on them, and they had a drink with the skipper before leaving. But as one of them was going up the gangway he chanced to spy about a half an inch of ribbon sticking out from between two planks. This seemed odd, and deserving of investigation. One of the planks was removed, and 50,000 fine cigars were discovered carefully hidden away between the planking and the outer skin of the ship.—New York Journal.

His Own Executioner.

At St. Pierre-le-Palud, in the Canton of Abresle, near Lyons, lived, says a Paris correspondent, a handy man, half carpenter, half mason, and 42 years old. His wife died seven years ago, and he had lived alone ever since. Some time ago he said an idea he was going to work out would astonish the whole country. His idea, it now appears, was to construct unaided a guillotine and to be his own executioner. He had got two vertical beams nine feet high. The knife was a hatchet carefully sharpened, and a mason's sledge-hammer, weighing a stone, was adapted to it. Nothing could be neater than the grooves, pulleys and adjustments. A semi-circular groove was arranged to keep the head well under the hatchet. Deparcieux lay on his back with his neck in the semi-circular cutting in a cross plank. He set a heap of straw on the place where he calculated the small of his back would be and placed his feet against a wall. This done, he let go the knife by means of a cord that he held. In the fall it severed his head clean from his body. The strange suicide was not discovered for some days after it was committed. Neighbors began to wonder what had happened to Deparcieux. As his dog howled fearfully, they determined to enter the house. Going from one room to another they discovered nothing unusual, but when the dog was liberated from the kitchen it rushed down to the cellar and again began to howl. The neighbors following, found there the guillotine and the guillotined.

She—I've seen just sixteen winters.

He—Ah, I see, you've spent the rest of them in Florida!—Yonkers Statesman.

A VINEYARD ROMANCE.

A Note in a Basket of Grapes Got a Husband.

When the marriage of Miss Agnes Fields, of Sheridan, and Albert A. Pierpont, of Orange Grove, Fla., took place recently at Dunkirk, N. Y., it was the happy ending of a romantic correspondence. The merry grape harvest throughout Chautauqua County is famous all over the country. In the season everybody goes into the vineyards.

Miss Fields is a pretty brunette, the daughter of Myron W. Fields, a well-to-do grape raiser of Sheridan. At the opening of last fall's harvest she had been graduated from college and returned home in time to join the merry grape pickers. With several girl companions she was working in her father's packing house when it was suggested that each of the girls place a note in the last basket packed before the noon hour. The contents of the note placed in Miss Fields' was as follows:

"To Whom it May Concern: This basket of clustered fruit was packed by Miss Agnes Fields, of Sheridan, N. Y., upon her graduation from college. Should it fall in the hands of a gentleman, and should he take time to carefully sample the delicious flavor and sweetness of the fruit, he can form some idea of the sweet qualities of the fair maiden who so carefully placed the clusters in this basket."

This particular basket fell not upon stony ground, but into the hands of Mr. Pierpont, who is a wealthy orange-grower of Orange Grove, Fla. He was in Chicago when he bought the basket, and he liked the fruit so well that he thanked Miss Fields by letter. He also probably wrote that he was young, unmarried and also a college graduate; that he had large possessions in his Florida home, and, incidentally, that he would like to become better acquainted with the fair Agnes.

His letter was answered by Miss Fields, and in a month or so a lively correspondence was in progress. It resulted in Mr. Pierpont visiting Miss Fields' home last Christmas. The marriage was the result of the visit.

Miss Fields is quite well-known in Dunkirk and Fredonia, having attended both the academy and normal school, where she was regarded with esteem and favor. After a tour including New York, Boston and Washington, Mr. Pierpont will take his bride to his Southern home.

Killing By Wholesale.

A homicide occurs every two hours in Italy. This is one of the many startling statements made by Baron Garofalo, a distinguished Italian criminologist, in a lecture delivered on "Criminality in Relation to the Education of the People," in the Roman College. His audience included Queen Margherita.

In Italy the annual loss of life by homicide (usually by lethal weapons) numbers about 4,000 souls. Compared with France, for instance, she has 10 homicides a year for France's one, and 35 for Denmark's one. The Latin populations, indeed, in both hemispheres have a bad pre-eminence over the Teutonic in crimes of violence, if not in crime generally, and of these Latin poplutation the Italian is the worst.

Baron Gorafalo proceeded to give the reasons why. In the first place, vendetta, which in Greece was heroism, and mediaeval Europe, a laudable custom, has lingered longer in Italy than in any other country; duelling, also, is more frequent in Italy than elsewhere. To the religious instructions given in Great Britain and the United States of America, he attributed the fact that these countries have in forty years diminished by one-half the annual proportion of their delinquents and mendicants, while in Italy the want of similar instruction has resulted in the positive increase of delinquency and mendicancy since 1862. When to these considerations we add the increased hardness of living in the young kingdom, the strain put upon the moral resisting power by crushing poverty, the squalid dwellings, the defective alimentation, by which the brain is starved, when it is not actually poisoned, by the stimulants in which relief from misery is sought, and the depreciation of life as it exists under such conditions, we arrive at an ensemble of causes which quite accounts for these sad statistics.—New York Journal.

A New Submarine Boat.

A new submarine boat is about the shape of a whale, twenty-six feet long and between five and six feet in diameter through the middle. It consists of three sections of high-grade metal securely bolted together. The boat is propelled by a screw, and has a speed of about seven or eight knots an hour. The motive power is an electric battery.

Romance of an Alderman.

Twenty-two years ago Huddleston Horness, an alderman of Danville, Ill., left his home in Jeffersonville, Ind., to "see the world." He has achieved prominence and wealth, but he never communicated with his home until the other day, when he went to look up his aged parents, who have thought him dead.

New Motive Power for Ships.

George W. Price, an old sailor, who is living at Providence, R. I., has made an invention whereby the pitching and tossing of a ship by means of a swinging cargo may be utilized to store up energy in the shape of compressed air which is to be used to propel the ship.

There are in Russia 36 mortgage banks, which are established for the sole purpose of issuing l ans upon real estate.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "America for God."

TEXT: "And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth, and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon."—Revelation xiii., 11.

Is America mentioned in the Bible? Learned and consecrated men who have studied the inspired books of Daniel and Revelation more than I have and understand them better agree in saying that the leopard mentioned in the Bible meant Grecia, and the beer meant Medo-Persia, and the lion meant Babylon, and the beast of the text coming up out of the earth, with two horns like a lamb and the voice of a dragon, means our country, because among other reasons it seemed to come up out of the earth when Columbus discovered it, and it has been for the most part at peace like a lamb unless assaulted by foreign foe, in which case it has two horns strong and sharp and the voice of a dragon loud to make all Nations hear the roar of its indignation. Is it reasonable to suppose that God would leave out from the prophecies of His book this whole western hemisphere? No, no! "I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth, and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon."

Germany for scholarship, England for manufactories, France for manners, Egypt for antiquities, Italy for pictures, but America for God.

I start with the cheering thought that the most popular book on earth to-day is the Bible, the most popular institution on earth to-day is the church, and the most popular name on earth to-day is Jesus. Right from this audience hundreds of men and women would, if need be, march out and die for Him.

Am I too confident in saying, "America for God?" If the Lord will help me, I will show the strength and extent of the long line of fortresses to be taken and give you my reasons for saying it can be done and will be done. Let us decide, in this battle for God, whether we are at Bull Run or at Gettysburg. There is a Fourth of Julyish way of bragging about this country, and the most tired and plucked bird that ever flew through the heavens is the American eagle, so much so that Mr. Gladstone said to me facetiously at Hawarden, "I hear that the fish in your American lakes are so large that when one of them is taken out the entire lake is perceptibly lowered," and at a dinner given in Paris an American offered for a sentiment, "Here is to the United States—bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by primeval chaos and on the west by the day of judgment." The effect of such grandiloquence is to discredit the real facts, which are so tremendous they need no garnishing. The worst thing to do in any campaign, military or religious, is to underestimate an enemy, and I will have no part in such attempt at belittlement.

This land to be taken for God, according to Hassel, the statistician, has 14,219,967 square miles, a width and a length that none but the Omniscient can appreciate. Four Europes put together and capable of holding and feeding, as it will hold and feed, according to Atkinson, the statistician, if the world continues in existence and does not run afoul of some other world or get consumed by the fires already burning in the cellars of the planet—capable, I say, of holding and feeding more than 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. For you must remember it must be held for God as well as taken for God, and the last 500,000,000 inhabitants must not be allowed to swamp the religion of the first 500,000,000. Not much use in taking the fortress if we cannot hold it. It must be held until the archangel's trumpet bids living and dead arise from this foundering planet.

You must remember it is only about 7 o'clock in the morning of our Nation's life. Great cities are to flash and roar among what are called the "Bad Lands" of the Dakotas and the great "Columbian plains" of Washington State, and that on which we put our schoolboy fingers on the map and spelled out as the "Great American desert" is, through systematic and consummating irrigation, to bloom like Chatsworth Park and be made more productive than those regions dependent upon uncertain and spasmodic rainfall. All those regions, as well as all those regions already cultivated, to be inhabited! That was a sublime thing said by Henry Clay while crossing the Alleghany Mountains, and he was waiting for the stage horses to be rested, as he stood on a rock, arms folded, looking off into the valley, and some one said to him, "Mr. Clay, what are you thinking about?" He replied, "I am listening to the oncoming tramp of the future generation of America."

Have you laid our home missionary scheme on such an infinitude of scale? If the work of bringing one soul to God is so great, can 1,000,000,000 be captured? In this country, already planted and to be overcome, paganism has built its altar to Brahma, and the Chinese are already burning incense in their temples, and Mohammedanism, drunk in other days with the red wine of human blood at Lucknow and Cawnpur and now fresh from the diabolism in Armenia, is trying to get a foothold here, and from the minarets of her mosques will yet mumble her blasphemies, saying, "God is great, and Mohammed is His prophet." Then there are the vaster multitudes with no religion at all. They worship no God, they live with no consolation, and they die with no hope. No star of peace points down to the manger in which they are born, and no prayer is uttered over the grave into which they sink. Then there is alcoholism, its piled up demijohns and beer barrels and hogsheads of fiery death, a barricade high and long as the Alleghenies and Rockies and Sierra Nevadas, pouring forth day and night their ammunition of wretchedness and woe. When a German wants to take a drink, he takes beer. When an Englishman wants to take a drink, he takes ale. When a Scotchman wants to take a drink, he takes whisky. But when an American wants to take a drink he takes anything he can lay his hands on.

Plenty of statistics to tell how much money is spent in this country for rum, and how many drunkards die. But who will give us the statistics of how many hearts are crushed under the heel of this worst demon of the centuries? How many hopes blasted? How many children turned out on the world accursed with the stigma of a debauched ancestry? Until the worm of the distillery becomes the worm that never dies and the smoke of the heated wine vats becomes the smoke of the torment that ascendeth up forever and ever. Alcoholism, swearing—not with hand uplifted toward heaven, for from that direction it can get no help, but with right hand stretched down toward the perdition from which it came up—swearing that it will not cease as long as there are any homesteads to despoil, any magnificent men and women to destroy, any immortal souls to damn, any more Nations to balk, any more civilizations to extinguish.

Then there is what in America we call socialism, in France communism and in Russia nihilism, the three names for one and the same thing, and having but two doctrines in its creed. First, there is no God; second, there shall be no rights of property. One of their chief journals printed this sentiment: "Dynamite can be made out of the dead bodies of capitalists as well as out of hogs." One of the leaders of communism left inscribed on his prison wall, where he had been justly incarcerated, these words: "When once you are dead, there is an end of everything. Therefore, ye scoundrels, grab whatever you can—only don't let yourselves be grabbed. Amen." There are in this country hundreds of thousands of these lazy scoundrels. Honest men deplore it when they cannot get work, but those of whom I speak will not do work when they can get it. I tried to employ one who asked me for money. I said, "Down in my cellar I have some wood to saw, and I will pay you for it." For a little while I heard the saw going, and then I heard it no more. I went down stairs and found the wood, but the workman had disappeared, taking for company both buck and saw.

Socialism, communism and nihilism mean, "Too wicked to acknowledge God and too lazy to earn a living," and among the mightiest obstacles to be overcome are those organized elements of domestic, social and political ruin.

There are the fastnesses of infidelity and atheism and fraud and political corruption and multiform, hydria headed, million armed abominations all over the land. While the mightiest agencies for righteousness on earth are good and healthful newspapers, and good and healthful books, and our chief dependence for intelligence and Christain achievement is upon them, what word among the more than 100,000 words in our vocabulary can describe the work of that archangel of mischief, a corrupt literature? What man, attempting anything for God and humanity, has escaped a stroke of its filthy wing? What good cause has escaped its hinderment? What other obstacle in all the land so appalling? But I cannot name more than one-half the battlements, the bastions, the intrenchments, the redoubts, the fortifications to be stormed and overcome if this country is ever taken for God. The statistics are so awful that if we had nothing but the multiplication table and the arithmetic the attempt to evangelize America would be an absurdity higher than the tower of Babel before it dropped on the plain of Shinar. Where are the drilled troops to march against those fortifications as long as the continent? Where are the batteries that can be unlimbered against these walls? Where are the guns of large enough caliber to storm these gates? Well, let us look around and see, the first of all, who is our leader and will be our leader until the work is done. Garibaldi, with 1000 Italians, could do more than another commander with 10,000 Italians. General Sherman, on one side, and Stonewall Jackson, on the other, each with 10,000 troops, could do more than some other generals with 20,000 troops. The rough boat in which Washington crossed the icy Delaware with a few half fozen troops was mightier than the ship of war that during the American Revolution came through the Narrows, a gun at each porthole, and sank in Hell Gate.

Our leader, like most great leaders, was born in an obscure place, and it was an humble home, about five miles from Jerusalem. Those who were out of doors that night said that there was stellar commotion, and music that came out of the clouds, as though the front door of heaven had been set open, and that the camels heard His first infantile cry. Then He came to the fairest boyhood that mother was ever proud of, and from twelve to thirty years of age was off in India, if traditions there are accurate, and then returned to His native land, and for three years had His pathway surrounded by blind eyes that He illumined, and epileptic patients to whom He gave rubicund health, and tongues that He loosed from silence into song, and those whose funerals He stopped that He might give back to bereaved mothers their only boys, and those whose fevered pulses He had restored into rhythmic throb, and whose paralytic limbs He had warmed into healthful circulation—pastor at Capernaum, but flaming evangelist everywhere, hushing crying tempests and turning rolling seas into solid sapphire, and for the rescue of a race submitted to courtroom filled with howling miscreants, and to a martyrdom at the sight of which the sun fainted and fell back in the heavens, and then treading the clouds homeward, like snowy mountain peaks, till heaven took Him back again, more a favorite than He had ever been; but, coming again, He is on earth now, and the Nations are gathering to His standard. Following Him were the Scotch covenanters, the Theban legion, the victims of the London Haymarket, the Piedmontese sufferers, the Pilgrim fathers, the Huguenots, and uncounted multitudes of the past, joined by about 400,000,000 of the present, and with the certainty that all Nations shall huzza at His chariot wheel He goes forth, the moon under His feet and the stars of heaven for His tiara—the mighty leader, He of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge and Bannockburn and the one who whelmed Spanish Armada. "Coming up from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah, traveling in the greatness of His strength, mighty to save," and behind whom we fall into line to-day and march in the campaign that is to take America for God. Hosannah! Hosannah! Wave all the palm branches! At His feet put down your silver and your gold, as in heaven you will cast before Him your coronets.

With such a leader, do you not think we can do it? Say, do you think we can? Why, many ramparts have already been taken. Where is American slavery? Gone, and the South, as heartily as the North, prays, "Peace to its ashes." Where is bestial polygamy? Gone by the fiat of the United States Government, urged on by Christian sentiment, and Mormonism, having retreated in 1830 from Fayette, N. Y., to Kirkland, O., and in 1838 retreated to Missouri, and in 1846 retreated to Salt Lake City, now divorced from its superfluity of wives, will soon retreat into the Pacific, and no basin smaller than an ocean could wash out its pollutions. Illiteracy going down under the work of Slater and Peabody funds and Sabbath schools of all the churches of all denominations! Pugilism, now made unlawful by Congressional enactment, the brutal custom knocked out in the first round! Corruption at the ballot box, by law of registration and other safeguards, made almost impossible! Churches twice as large as the old ones, the enlarged supply to meet the enlarged demand! Nihilism, getting a stunning stroke by the summary execution of its exponents after they had murdered the policemen in Chicago, received its deathblow from the recent treaty which sends back to Russia the blatant criminals who had been regurgitated on our American shore. The very things that have been quoted as perils to this Nation are going to help its salvation. Great cities, so often mentioned as great obstacles—the center of crime and the reservoirs of all iniquities—are to lead in the work of gospelization. Who give most to home missions, to asylums, to religious education, to all styles of humanitarian and Christian institutions? The cities. From what places did the most relief go at the time of Johnstown flood, and Michigan fires, and Charleston earthquake, and Ohio freshets? From the cities. From what place did Christ send out His twelve apostles to gospelize the world? From a city. What place will do more than any other place, by its contribution of Christian men and women and means, in this work of taking America for God? New York City. The way Paris goes, goes France. The way Berlin goes, goes Germany. The way Edinburgh goes, goes Scotland. The way London goes, goes England. The way New York and a couple other cities go, goes America. May the Eternal God wake us up to the stupendous issue!

Another thing quoted pessimistically is the vast and overtopping fortune in this country, and they say it means concentrating wealth and luxuriousness and display and moral ruin. It is my observation that it is people who have but limited resources who make the most splurges, and I ask you, Who are endowing colleges and theological seminaries? Did you ever hear of Peter Cooper and James Lenox, and sainted William E. Dodge, and the Lawrences, Amos and Abbott, while I refrain from mentioning living benefactors who, quite as generous and Christian, are in this assembly at this moment planning what they can do in these days, and in their last will and testament in this campaign that proposes taking America for God? The widow's mite, honored of the Lord, is to have its part in this continental capture, but we must have more than that, and more right away. Many of the men that expect to get the blessing for bestowing the widow's mite will not get the blessing. In the first place, they are not widows, and in the next place they have no "mite."

The time is coming—hasten it, Lord—and I think you and I will see it, when, as Joseph, the wealthy Arimathæan, gave for the dead Christ a costly mausoleum, the affluent men and women of this country will rise in their strength and build for our King, one Jesus, the throne of this American continent.

Another thing quoted for discouragement, but which I quote for encouragement, is foreign immigration. Now that from Castle Garden we turn back by the first poor ship the foreign vagabondism, we are getting people, the vast majority of whom come to make an honest living, among them some of the bravest and the best. If you should turn back from this land to Europe the foreign ministers of the gospel, and the foreign attorneys, and the foreign merchants, and the foreign philanthropists, what a robbery of our pulpits, our courtrooms, our storehouses and our beneficent institutions, and what a putting back of every monetary, merciful, moral and religious interest of the land! This commingling here of all Nationalities under the blessing of God will produce in seventy-five or 100 years the most magnificent style of man and woman the world ever saw. They will have the wit of one race, the eloquence of another race, the kindness of another, the generosity of another, the æsthetic taste of another, the high moral character of another, and when that man and woman step forth, their brain and nerve and muscle an intertwining of the fibers of all Nationalities, nothing but the new electric photographic apparatus, that can see clear through body, mind and soul can take of them an adequate picture. But the foreign population of America is less than one-eleventh of all our population, and why all this fuss about foreign immigration? Eighty-nine born Americans to eleven foreigners! If eighty-nine of us New Jerseymen or eighty-nine of us New Yorkers or eighty-nine of us Ohioans or eighty-nine of us Georgians or eighty-nine of us Yankees are not equal to eleven foreigners, then we are a starveling, lilliputian group of humunculi that ought to be wiped out of existence.

But now what are the weapons by which, under our omnipotent leader, the real obstacles in the way of our country's evangelization, the 10,000 mile Sevastopols, are to be leveled? The first columbiad, with range enough to sweep from eternity to eternity, is the Bible, millions of its copies going out, millions on millions—this, the monarch of books, that has made all the difference between China and the United States, between Africa and America; a book declaring in every style of phraseology that all Nations are to be converted, and does not that include our Nation? If the Apocalyptic angel is to fly across the continents, will he not fly across this continent? The worst insult I could offer you would be to doubt your veracity, and shall we doubt God's promise? Then there are all the gospel batteries, manned by 70,000 pastors and home missionaries, over the head of each one of whom is the shield of divine protection, and in the right hand of each the gleaming, two-edged sword of the Infinite Spirit! Hundreds of thousands of private soldiers for Christ, marching under the one starred, blood striped flag of Emanuel! They are marching on! Episcopacy, with the sublime roll of its liturgies; Methodism, with its battle cry of "The sword of the Lord and John Wesley;" the Baptist church, with its glorious navy sailing up our Oregons and Sacramentos and Mississippi, and Presbytarianism, moving on with the battle cry of "The sword of the Lord and John Knox." And then, after awhile will come the great tides of revival sweeping over the land, the 500,000 conversions in 1857 eclipsed by the salvation of millions in a day, and the four American armies of the Lord's host marching toward each other, the eastern army marching west, the western army marching east, the northern army marching south, the southern army marching north. Shoulder to shoulder! Tramp, tramp, tramp! Until they meet mid-continent, having taken America for God!

The thunder of the bombardment is already in the air, and when the last bridge of opposition is taken, and the last portcullis of satan is lifted, and the last gun spiked, and the last tower dismantled, and the last charger of iniquity shall have been hurled back upon its haunches, what a time of rejoicing! We will see it, not with these eyes, which before that will be closed in blessed sleep, but with strong and better vision, when the Lord once in awhile gives us a vacation among the doxologies to come down and see the dear old land which I pray may always be the lamb of the text, mild and peaceful, inoffensive, but, in case foreign Nations assail it, having two horns of army and navy strong enough to hook them back and hook them down and a voice louder than a dragon, yea, louder than ten thousand thunders, saying to the billows of Asiatic superstition and European arrogance, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid!"

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL.

Secretary Smith Gives the Senate Some Interesting Facts.

In response to a resolution, the Secretary of the Interior informed the Senate that there were, January 1, 1896, pensioners on the rolls as follows: General law, 434,876, of whom 100,714 are widows, mothers, children, etc.; under act of June 27, 1890, 481,231, of which 102,822 are widows, mothers, children, etc.; war of 1812, 3583, of which 3567 are widows and 16 survivors; war with Mexico, 29,165, of which 12,241 are survivors and 7924 widows; Indian wars of 1832-1842, 6979, of which 2867 are survivors and 4112 widows. Grand total, 966,834. July 1, 1895, this grand total was 970,524.

The total loss to the roll from July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896, is 21,112. During the six months covered by the inquiry pension certificates were issued as follows: Under the general law, 3550; act of 1890, 13,314; under sundry acts, 618; total originals, 17,482. Reissues amounted to 26,443; total of all classes, 42,925.

During the six months period, 3417 cases were dropped for destructive causes, as follows: For disability ceased, 2320; on account of desertion and deficient military service, 169; on account of fraudulent testimony, 83; for vicious habits, 18; for immorality, 102 (all of whom were widows); on account of disloyalty of soldiers, 537; for non-dependence, 46; for being pensioned under other laws, 39; disability or death not due to the service, 93; on account of re-enlistment, 2; soldiers on whose account claim was made found to be still living, 4; declarations being invalid, 4.

COST OF THE CUBAN WAR.

The Spaniards Say They Have Spent $50,000,000 in a Year.

Madrid papers contain some curious official statistics regarding the war in Cuba. According to these there were sent to the island up to March, 1896, 118,000 men. Thirteen thousand of these were sent at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion. The cost of the war thus far is placed at $50,000,000. For the second year the cost is estimated at $75,000,000. Each soldier in Cuba costs the Government $500 annually. During the first year 406 soldiers were killed and 3472 died from yellow fever.

The Havana correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette says that Captain-General Weyler will no more suppress the rebellion than did General Martinez Campos. The United States, he adds, should, on the score of humanity and her general political and financial interests, insist on autonomy for the Cubans.

Arbitration for a Suit.

In the libel suit brought by the Governor of Vermont against the Rutland Herald to recover $50,000 because of an article charging the Governor with the responsibility for liquor selling in the Van Ness House at Burlington, owned and kept by Governor Woodbury, a stipulation has been signed by both parties submitting the matter for arbitration to the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Horseless Carriages Making Headway.

Horseless carriages are gaining headway in Paris. Four hundred and twenty-six of these vehicles have been registered at the Paris Prefecture of Police.

Two Kinds of Heroism.

No one is irretrievably lost in whom the sense of honor survives. A Paris paper recounts the case of a woman who had been arrested, convicted of some offense, and sentenced to imprisonment. A detective was taking her to the prefecture from Boulogne-sur-Seine, by steamer, when at the Concorde bridge a well-dressed man threw himself into the river and was drowning before their eyes.

The officer was a brave man and an excellent swimmer; it cost him a struggle to see a life lost which he might save, if he were free to act.

"If I were alone," he exclaimed, "I would save that man."

"Save him," said the woman. "I will wait for you at the pier."

The officer hesitated for an instant, and then plunged into the water. He had barely seized the drowning man when a boat struck him violently, and he lost his grip. He dived again, but vainly, and at last, quite exhausted, was pulled into a small boat, which itself narrowly escaped collision with a steamer.

The heroic officer was cheered by the crowd who had witnessed his bravery, and the body of the man he had striven to save was recovered later. But his was not the only honorable conduct shown, for on the pier the woman, true to her word, was waiting for the detective, and handed him his coat, in the pocket of which was the warrant upon which she had been arrested.

One is glad to learn that her honorable conduct will not go unappreciated. When it was reported to the chief of the department he immediately ordered the prisoner to be released in recognition of her humanity and honor.

Cheaper than Paying for a Bed.

Many people in New York city spend the night riding in the elevated railroad cars, as they find it cheaper than going to a hotel. Four round trips from the battery to the Harlem, going up on the east side, and coming down on the west, consumes about eight hours and costs only 20 cents.

Mincemeat isn't made right unless you have a headache within two hours after eating the pie.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The most entertaining talkers are those who say the most in the fewest words.

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap is not an imitation. It is original. The only soap that floats, contains Borax and is 100 per cent. pure. It is worthy a trial. Every lady who tries it continues its use. Red wrapper.

The best sweets, like the greatest joys, should be sipped, not gulped down.

These Distressing Corns!

Bad as they are, Hindercorns will remove them, and then you can wear as you like.

Most people waste the best part of their lives making other people rich.

AN INVITATION.

It Gives Us Pleasure to Publish the following Announcement.

All women suffering from any form of illness peculiar to their sex are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only.

A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF"
ALABASTINE
DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL WALL COATING.

Brave Volunteers.

It is gratifying to know that if we had declared war with Great Britain we might have counted upon the alliance of at least one Kickapoo brave and one hero of the tribe of Sacs and Foxes, for they have written to the President asking for a subvention of blankets, and expressing their readiness to take the warpath immediately. Such a re-enforcement would not amount to much in point of numbers, to be sure, but its moral significance would count for something. The isolated condition of England has of late compelled attention; she has no friends among the European nationalities, and it now seems apparent that she has none among the American wigwams, where is was formerly supposed that she preserved a good deal of influence. A candid survey of the situation and its causes will no doubt assure her that she deserves her unpopularity. She must correct her overreaching ways before she can expect to have any friends, either among her sister nationalities or the alien and sporadic aborigine, not taxed. The country will have to decline the services of the two volunteering braves for the present, but Great Britain may see in their offer what is in store for her if she should ever show a disposition to break the peace.—New York Tribune.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

It is pleasanter to read a romance than to live one.

Experience Leads Many Mothers to Say "Use Parker's Ginger Tonic" because it is good for colds, pain and almost every weakness.

When a man is asleep and forgets that he is alive, it is his happiest time.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Superstitions are, for the most part, but the shadows of great truths.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

An ad. that induces people to think is sure to induce some to buy.

IRRITATION OF THE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Have them always ready.

A tyrant never tasteth of true friendship, nor of perfect liberty.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Some people are too intellectual, as some people are too nice.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

The sleeping fox catches no poultry. Be up and doing.

"I am sixty years of age and from girlhood have been familiar with the name of Ayer.... Five years ago, I became nervous, sleepless, and lost flesh. I took a variety of medicines without benefit. At last I began a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I became stronger, gained flesh, and

"A Word in Season"

The season is Spring,—Spring when you call on your body for all its energy, and tax it to the limit of effort. Does it answer you when you call? Does it creep unwillingly to work? It's the natural effect of the waste of winter. So much for the season. Now for the word. If you would eat heartily, sleep soundly, work easily, and feel like a new being, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One flex sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six bottles $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

"My Profits Doubled
from the day I took your advice and bought your 'ADVANCE' MACHINE." I wish I had taken it sooner." One of the successful Well Drillers who uses our machinery and tools for Drilling Wells in Ohio made this remark a few days ago. He did over $6000 worth of Drilling in 10 months last year. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

GOOD WRITERS and Illustrators, known or unknown, wanted to contribute to *The Watertown*, published at Watertown, Conn. Ask your newsdealer for a copy, to see what it's like.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

BNU 12

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

RIPANS TABULES

"Some time ago," said Clifton Arnsparger (of Paris, Ky.), County Attorney of Bourbon Co., Ky., "I saw the advertisements of Ripans Tabules in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and believing it was the remedy I needed, I determined to get some of the Tabules. There was no name attached to the advertisement, so I wrote to the publishers of the *Courier-Journal* and was referred to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce st., New York, from whom I obtained a box for 53 cents. I had been greatly troubled with sick headache, but since I secured Ripans Tabules, whenever I begin to feel symptoms of sick headache or sour stomach, I take one or two Tabules and escape all the terrors of a splitting headache. One taken after eating has aided my digestion and made me feel like a different person. I find I now can get the Tabules from a local druggist. (Signed). CLIFTON ARNSPARGER, September 15th, 1895."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if one order (6 cents a box) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., has been celebrated for more than a century as a nutritious, delicious, and flesh-forming beverage. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Waste on the Farm.

Around the farm there is at least *a ton or two* of materials, such as **Ashes, Hen Droppings, Wood's Earth, Marl** and other things, which, if mixed with

Powell's Prepared Chemicals,

make fertilizers rich in Ammonia, Potash and Phosphoric Acid, which will be quick acting, producing large crops and at the same time permanently improve the soil. *A fertilizer made in this way is certain, but costs very little*—only about **$12 per ton.**

Many thousand farmers have saved fully half their fertilizer bills by the use of **Powell's Prepared Chemicals.** Circular giving instructions for mixing, with testimonials from every section sent free.

POWELL FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

As the is superior to the

So is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS to other medicines.

GUARANTEE

Purchase Money refunded should *Brown's Iron Bitters* taken as directed *fail* to benefit any person suffering with Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Chronic Headache or Neuralgia. More than 4,000,000 bottles sold—and *only* $2.00 asked for and refunded.

[SEAL.] BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 19

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

NE W DRES GOODS

Our selections for Spring of 1896 are now ready for your inspection. Among them are specialties not to be found elsewhere nearer than Williamsport and Altoona. The attention of ladies is asked to the following new weaves of American Manufacture, and your patriotism will give them first consideration. "Wheelwear," "Basra Cloth," "Sigilla," "Mohair Cheviots" and "Cheviotine." They combine the height of good taste, use, and beauty. Imported Goods, for which our order was placed in November 1895, embrace Silk and Wool Plaids made in Germany; Jacquards and Novelty Suitings from France.

Buttons and Trimmings to match.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT.

Dreams of beauty in Printed Warps, Taffetta, Corded Kaikà, India and Shantongs.

North Window—Mens Seamless ½ Hose, Fast Black, Tans and Natural. Price card says Five Cents a Foot and when a man ordered a rod of 'em it nearly took our breath but he got 'em all the same.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

MEYER'S

True merit will tell every time. It seems almost like flattery when we listen to the many expressions of approval upon the inspection of our new goods. Why, the ladies are going into ecstasies over our beautiful line of

LACE CURTAINS

We must admit that the effects are more pleasing than anything in former years. New designs that are entirely out of the old rut. The ladies will remember our fine line of

Dimities,

We had last Spring. The new ones excel those of last year. It seems early to buy a Dimity dress but the early buyers get the choice patterns. Our Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Percals, Shirtings, etc., arrived this week. It is surprising how pretty the designs are this spring, Hope we will have the pleasure ere long of showing you through our store

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Snow and Sleighing.

We have an abundance of snow now and good sleighing. Last week we had eleven inches of snow and from Sunday morning to Monday evening there came down seven inches more, a total of 18 inches within less than a week. This is equivalent to 1.80 inches of rainfall. This has brot out the sleighs that had been packed away for want of snow during the winter.

Home for Rent.

A pleasant and desirable home, 1 mile east of Centre Hill; 32 acres land, mostly clear, with all kinds of fruit; 2-story dwelling and other buildings; known as the Arnold homestead, is for rent; possession given April 1st, for money rent. Apply to

MRS. SARAH TRESSLER,
mar12-3t

"They Come Too High."

It was a man who was too poor to take a home newspaper who sent a dollar in answer to an advertisement, how to cure a horse of "slobbering," and received by return mail the answer, "Learn him to spit."

Instantly Killed.

Ira Weller, aged twenty years, whose home is in Mifflintown, while walking on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad near that place on Friday was struck by a fast passenger train and instantly killed.

Clothing at Sacrifice Prices.

A full supply of men's and boys' clothing at sacrifice prices, on account of sheriff's sale, at the old Philadelphia Branch. Never a chance like it for bargains in or out of Bellefonte, like at the old Lewins stand.

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ½ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf.

—An Elegant Display of New Spring Clothing. See them at—Faubles.

THE WOODWARD TRAGEDY

A Move on Foot to Erect a Monument for Constable Barner.

A movement is already on foot among the citizens of Woodward and Haines township to raise money by subscription sufficient to erect a handsome monument to the memory of Constable J. L. Barner, who lost his life in his attempt to enforce the law by arresting outlaw William Ettlinger. The amouut desired is about $500, and there is no doubt of the success of the movement. It will be erected in the Woodward Union Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

All the men wounded in the recent tragedy are now in a certain way of recovery. The intense feeling against Mrs. Ettlinger is gradually dying out, and soon the whole thing will be but a memory.

A Philadelphia dime Museum manager wired Mrs. Ettlinger that she would receive $50 per week if she would exhibit herself in his house. She decided positively that she would not accept any offers to go on exhibition for any length of time or salary.

The Poor Overseers of Haines township made an effort to procure a lot in the little village cemetery for the desperado's remains, but the trustees would not allow the body to be buried within the inclosure. No coffin could be found in the surrounding towns large enough to accomodate the body, so a pine box, in one end of which a pillow was placed, served as a coffin. It was a funeral without mourners, the body being hauled up into the woods in a spring wagon. The body was buried in the clothing he wore during his fight, and five hours after his death the remains had been depositedin the tomb. Hundreds of those who visit the grave carry away pebbles from the mound as mementoes. It is said of Ettlinger that he neither smoked nor chewed tobacco nor drank liquor. By much practice he had acquired the ability to shoot accurately with two pistols at one time, and a favorite trick was to shoot backward over his shoulder, doing this with great precision. Ettlinger was supposed to have got his dynamite from Williamsport several weeks ago. It is not known where he secured the poison which he intended placing in the reservoir which supplies the town of Woodmard.

Change in Miles Township.

Among the changes that will take place in Miles township this spring are the following: J. T. Corman will move to Rebersburg; Cyrus Zeigler will take possession of A. H. Corman's farm, vacated by Mr. Corman; Adam Wolfe will move on his father's farm, vacated by Mr. Zeigler; Henry Gilbert will move into Benjamin Beck's shop, while John Y. Stover will take possession of his home, which Gilbert vacates; J. B. Morris will move to Rebersburg, and Daniel Delcamp will start housekeeping and move into T. F. Brungart's house which Morris vacates.

Must Close at Ten.

In granting the liquor licenses in this county last week, Judge Love ordered the attorneys to instruct their client applicants to enforce the closing hour of 10 o'clock in the evening. It is the same rule that has been in force for years. The court made reference to instances where the Supreme Court held that where the courts make this request and if it is violated, it is just cause for revoking the license.

The Only One Correct.

Of all the accounts published of the Woodward tragedy last week, the REPORTER's account was the only one which correctly portrayed the pen picture of the two days war. It was a graphic description, and was only due our subscribers that it should be so. It was correct in every detail, and we received especial credit for it.

New Railroad.

The Philipsburg Journal says that the corps of surveyors who have been camping near town for some time past engaged in locating that end of the line of the proposed Sugar Valley railroad, are now ready to pull up stakes and will proceed at once to the Sugar Valley part of the line.

Get a Rebate.

Persons who use on the public highways wagons with tires not less than four inches broad for conveying loads of not less than two thousand pounds in weight are entitled to a rebate of one-fourth of their assessed highway taxes, under an act passed by the late legislature.

Kicked by a Horse.

Leslie Jacobs was kicked by one of his father's horses while putting the harness on him. The horse struck him on the leg, and left the print of the shoe on the flesh, severely bruising it, but no bones broken.

He Pressed the Button.

To Al. Garman with his kodak it is owing that the press and people were treated to illustrations of the Ettlinger affair.

—Come early and get first pick of the greatest assortment of New Spring Clothing ever shown in Centre county at—Faubles.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

Five Cars and Cabin Go Over an Embankment Near Coburn.

A disastrous freight wreck occurred about one mile west of Coburn Monday morning, in which five cars and caboose were thrown down an embankment and badly smashed up.

The freight left Bellefonte in charge of Conductor St. Claire, and Engineer Burns. The run is from Bellefonte to Sunbury. The train was running at a rapid rate when it struck a broken rail. The engine and a lot of cars passed safely over, but five cars heavily laden with freight left the track and went down over the embankment.. The cabin followed and piled up with the rest of the wreck. The cars were smashed into kindling wood.

The wreck train from Sunbury cleared the tracks and the trains were only delayed a short time. Fortunately no one was injured, although several of the crew narrowly escaped.

Six Sudden Deaths.

Verily, the grim reaper, Death, has again been in our midst, and taken off seven mortals within a week, of which fuller accounts can be found in other colums of the "Reporter." We sum up the sudden death of Miss Verna Neese, of near Rebersburg; the sudden death of Mr. Coxey, of Boalsburg, followed by the sudden death of Miss Fisher and the death of widow of Daniel Stover, both also of the latter place; the sudden death of Mrs. Julian Fleming, of this place; the sudden death of William Ishler, of Tusseyville, and a seventh one, tho not so sudden, the death of Mrs. Philip W. Barnhart, of Roland.

Out for Blood.

Prof. Ed. J. Wolf has entered the field as a candidate for county superintendent of schools, and will make a hard fight for the position. The Prof. is a young man but has had more than sufficient experience to fill the position. At present there are but two candidates, and the present incumbent, Prof. Gramley, of Rebersburg, desires a re-election. He served part of a term by appointment, and three years ago was elected by the directors. The directors of the county will meet some time in May to elect a successor.

Had an Operation Performed.

George Swartz, of Loganton, Clinton county, who is twenty-eight years old, has ever since he was a child been compelled to crawl on his hands and knees, owing to the muscles in his legs being so contracted as to prevent his standing erect. A few days ago he was taken to the Williamsport hospital, where he submitted to an operation by having the tendons cut. It is believed that Mr. Swartz will soon be able to walk.

Death of Adolph Loeb.

This morning the sad news reached Bellefonte that Mr. Adolph Loeb had died in Philadelphia Monday. This intelligence will be received with deep regret by everybody in this city. For many years Mr. Loeb was one of our most esteemed residents. His health finally broke down and he was taken to a hospital near Philadelphia where he has ever since remained and it was there that he died.—*Daily News.*

Clothed in Authority.

Dr. Rider, veterinary surgeon, a few days ago received documents from the State Board of Health and the State veterinary, clothing him in authority which needs be hearkened to when he says something. As an officer he can condemn any cattle or animal afflicted with a contagious disease and order it to be killed, as well as jurisdiction over other matters concerning the public health and sanitary condition.

Moving Already.

A great many are taking advantage of the snow, and a few flittings a day pass through town. The cleanly housewife is grateful for the snow, as it saves her much hard labor and trouble in keeping the goods clean and clear from mud, so generally prevalent about flitting time.

In New Quarters.

N. B. Spangler, Esq., one of the rising members of the Bellefonte bar, and for several years chairman of the Democratic Co. Committee, has moved his office from Crider's Exchange to Pruner's new block. He is now comfortably located to dispense law.

Married.

On Sunday evening, March 15, in the Lutheran study, at Centre Hall, Mr. John W. Ilgin, of Georges valley, and Miss Emma R. Breon, of Sober, were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Oyster Stew.

On Saturday evening, March 21, the Mite Society of the St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation of Spring Mills, will serve an oyster stew in the Grange hall. Ice cream and cake will also be served. All are invited.

At Sheriff Sale Prices.

All goods formerly in the Philadelphia Branch store, clothing to suit men and boys of all ages and sizes, at sacrifice prices, a big supply and must be sold. Now for real bargains.

BLIZZARD WEATHER.

Nothing Lamb-Like About the Month of March.

March can well go out like a lamb after the exhibition she made of herself the last week. The past winter has been rather mild, having one or two cold snaps, and the knowing prophets began to predict an early spring. But with them as with the rest of us, they are bound to miss it once in a while. The six weeks of ground-hog weather is over or supposed to be, but from what we have had the last week the fellow is still hogging it, and while shivering and trying to keep warm, we have the satisfaction of knowing he is safely snowed under for the time.

Last Wednesday it began to snow. It began gently and kept up all day and night for keeps. Thursday morning there was about a foot of the beautiful on the ground, the heaviest this year. On Thursday came a high wind, and the snow began to drift. It piled up nicely and many roads were blocked up. The trains had trouble in getting through and for about twenty minutes that afternoon the passenger train had its nose buried in a drift above the picnic ground, but finally got away.

Saturday night it started up again, kept up all day Sunday and Monday too. It was enough for all ordinary purposes, and let up on Monday night. The sleighing is excellent all over the county. It will hardly last very long, as it is thawing very rapidly, and will soon be gone. Saturday morning was one of the kind that hustles a fellow along at a lively rate. The thermometer registered five and six below zero.

Died of Blood Poisoning.

The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Orndorf, of near Woodward, died on Sunday last, of blood poisoning, after being ill but a few days. On Thursday last a small swelling started on his lower lip, much resembling a pimple. This increased in size until his head, face and neck were terribly swollen. He suffered excruciating pain, and little could be done to relieve him. On Sunday morning death took place. He was aged about twenty years, and was a very popular young man.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John W. Ilgen, of Spring Mills, and Emma R. Breon, of Sober.

Matlock Fry and Sarah Jane Ramer, of Julian.

S. M. Weber and Jennie H. Meyer, of Rebersburg.

Wm. Powell Rothrock, of Sparrows Point, Md., and M. Elizabeth Garner, of State College.

Franklin T. Whitehill, of Boalsburg, and Maud Riley, of Boalsburg.

A Grange Organ.

"The Patron" is a new monthly in the interest of the order designated by the title, published by Bro. Bailey, that deserves success, the price, however, is more than double compared with other papers, the 8 page weeklies, which may interfere with the universal circulation that its usefulness should command. Success to it.

Ball and Chain for Tramps.

Bellefonte has been over-run with tramps lately. The nomads have become so numerous that the council took up the question at the last meeting. Among the measures proposed was to decorate each one with a little piece of chain from which suspended an iron ball. They have not decided just yet what will be done.

Card of Thanks.

The family of Mr. Julian Fleming desire to return thanks to those of the neighbors and friends who tendered them their services in the late bereavement of the wife and mother, especially the ladies who contributed the floral offerings.

Died in Ohio.

George W. Holloway died at Burbank, Ohio, a few days ago. He was a native of Aaronsburg, and the oldest son of John B. Holloway, who left that place for Ohio, over thirty years ago. His age was 64 years.

Plead Guilty.

Henry Gould and John Sanders, the two black fiends that choked and robbed the boy Moyer in a freight car recently, plead guilty before Judge Bell at Hollidaysburg and were given two years and three months in penitentiary.

Sheriff Sale of Clothing.

A full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing, for men and boys, must be sold at once, on account of sheriff's sale, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte. Hurry up, if you want a bargain.

His Curiosity Satisfied.

A young son of William Tipton, of Sterling, this county, is minus two fingers and a thumb as a result of his endeavoring to discover the inside of a dynamite cartridge which he pounded on a stove.

—Come early and get first pick of the greatest assortment of New Spring Clothing ever shown in Centre county at—Faubles.

WILL VACATE.

The Evangelicals Will Occupy Their Church Property Here.

Rev. Erdman, appointed by the Evangelical Conference to take charge of the Centre Hall circuit, will move to Centre Hall about April 1st, into the parsonage now occupied by Rev. Goodling. During the church controversy the church property at Centre Hall was allowed to be in possession of the United Evangelicals, until within a few months, when a demand was made for it, and the United Evangelicals vacated. Rev. Goodling however, remained in the parsonage, but will vacate on April 1st.

The congregation has been using the Methodist church, and had hoped that arrangements could be made whereby the property could be purchased by them, but apparently all deals are off. The town now sports six different and distinct congregations, and for its size no town in the state can beat us.

The legal owners of the church property, the Evangelicals, have no following whatever in the town, and all the members have followed Rev. Goodling into the other branch.

Union County Deaths.

In Hartley twp., 7 March, Mary, daughter of Geo. Glover, dec'd, aged 37 years.

Lewisburg, on 4, Miss Carry Blyler, aged 53 years.

Lewisburg, on 6, Thomas Strawbrige aged 77 years.

New Berlin, 26 Feb., wife of Nathan Yoder, aged 70 years.

New Berlin, 29 Feb., Mrs. Sarah Frease, aged 80 years.

Limestone tp., 21 Jan., Nina, daughter of Isaac Zimmerman, aged 21 yrs.

Cowan, on 3, Mary, daughter of Samuel Koser, aged 18 years.

Mifflin County Deaths.

Allenville, 26 Feb., Nancy D. King, aged 70 years.

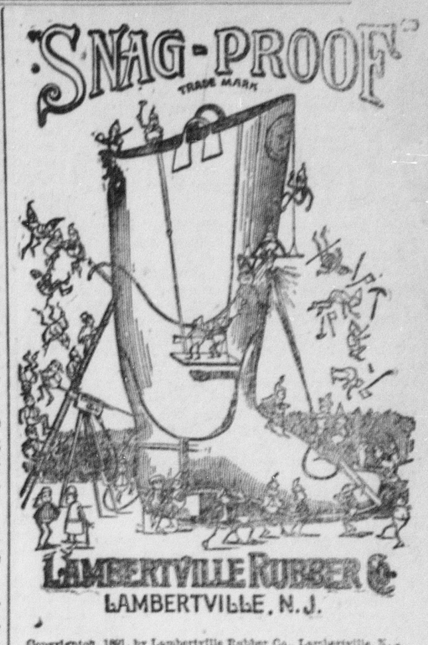
Siglerville, on 7, Margaret Shank, aged 86 years.

Alfarata, 25 Feb., James L. Barr, aged 51 years.

Union twp., Feb. 28, Henry Miller, aged 83 years.

To Erect a Monument.

Citizens of Woodward, are agitating a movement having for its object the erection of a $500 monument over the grave of Constable Barner, in the Union cemetery at that place.



Copyrighted, 1895, by Lambertville Rubber Co., Lambertville, N. J.

The boot made by the Lambertville Rubber Co. is the only genuine "Snag Proof" made—the others are all imitations and will not touch these for wear.

We keep a full line of best make Rubbers—the price is a little less than you can buy second quality for.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

THE GLOBE'S

SPRING OPENING

April 1st, 2d, and 3d.

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